VOLUME XXVIII NUMBER FOUR

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

OCTOBER, 1915

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PUBLISHED BY THE
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY
HUBBARD MEMORIAL HALL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

$2.50 A YEAR — 25 CTS A COPY

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New York

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38 West 59th. St.,
N.Y. April 22/15.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, New Jersey

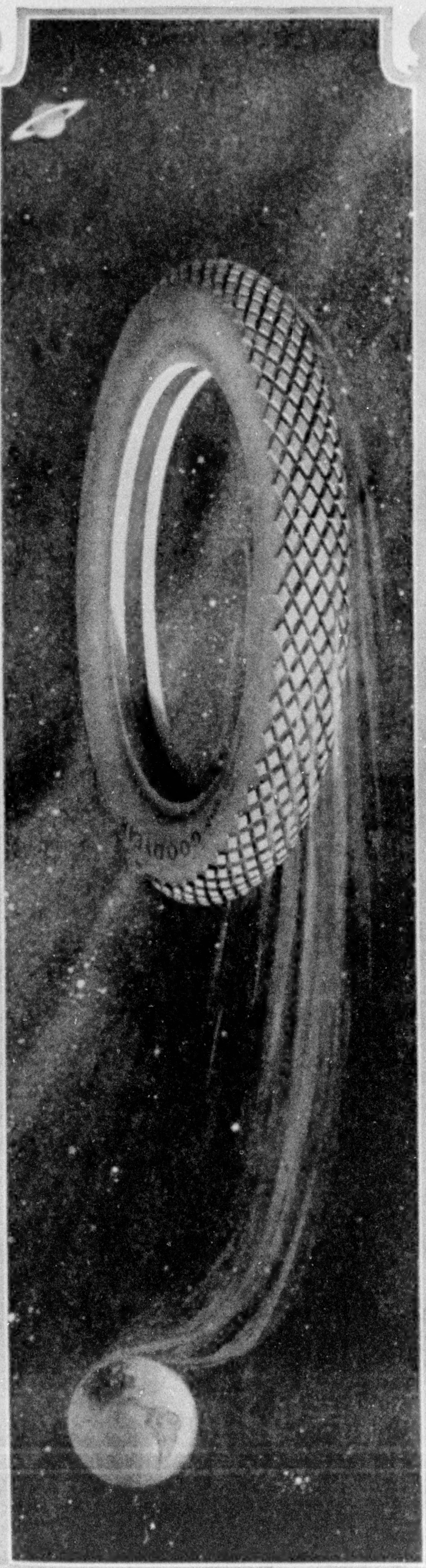
Gentlemen:--

I would like to express my delight at renewing my contract with the Victor Talking Machine Company for ten years more.

During my extensive travels I have had such a vivid illustration of the great work you are doing for the world that it is with the deepest feeling that I say I'm proud to be a part of such a great work, and that I may long enjoy the privilege is the earnest wish of

Yours very sincerely,

Alma Gluck



40 Million Miles a Day

This Is What Wins Men to Fortified Tires

Perhaps every day about two million Goodyear tires are run. And their daily mileage totals, probably, some forty million miles.

Thus to hundreds of thousands these tires reveal their super-quality. They show their strength and endurance, their saving of trouble. They meet with mishap and misuse like other tires, sometimes. But they combat tire troubles in efficient ways, and their users know it.

Note What They Have Done

Those two million tires are daily advocating Goodyears. So did millions of tires before them.

They have won more users than any other tire ever had. They have won more new users this year than ever before in our history. They have forced us to build plant after plant until our new capacity—ready soon—will be close to 20,000 tires per day.

Think of this when you next buy tires.

The special features which fortify these tires are hidden from your view. Tires without them may seem to you very much like Goodyears. And you think they render equal service, else you would not buy them.

But consider how fast men are turning to Goodyears—faster than ever before. The millions in use must be proving supremacy.

For Winter Tires

Get the Double-Thick All-Weather Tread

This tread is best for all seasons, but essential on winter tires. It is not a regular tread made rough, but an extra tread made of very tough rubber. So it gives you a double-thick tread.

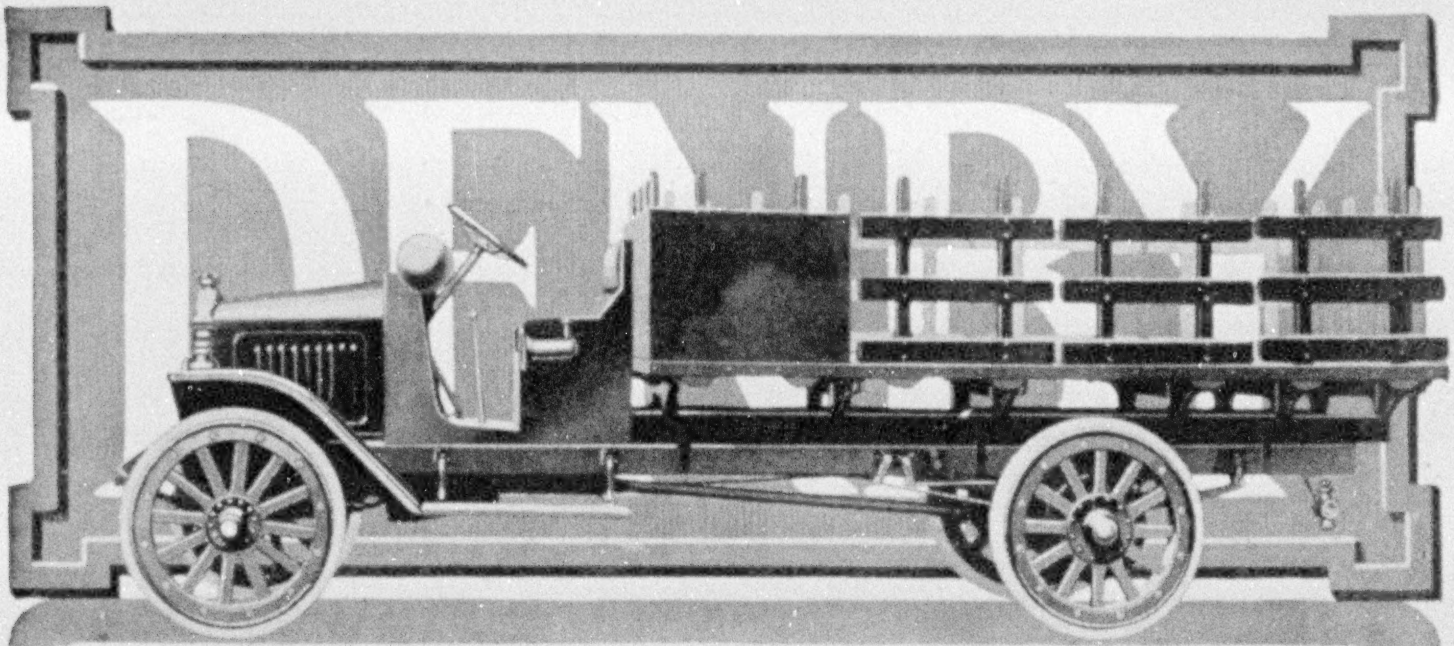
The grips are deep and enduring. They are sharp and efficient. Yet they form a tread as flat and smooth as a plain tread, so they do not cause vibration.

Double thickness means more wear. It means a deep-cut lasting anti-skid. It means great resistance to puncture. This matchless tread is winning more users than any other Goodyear feature.

Any Goodyear dealer will supply you. Every neighborhood has a Goodyear Service Station with your size in stock, and it will render full Goodyear service.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
Fortified Tires
No-Rim-Cut Tires—"On-Air" Cured
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.
AKRON, OHIO (2666)



Backed by a Name that Signifies Service

Service is an intangible thing, that may mean much or little, according to the will and the ability back of it.

Business men have learned to consult the local Denbyman, or get in touch with us, as the first step in an intelligent solution of the motor-truck question. Our energy and skill are devoted to seeing that the Denby owner gets 100 per cent of efficiency from his truck.

Four units—¾-ton to two tons

Denby trucks are made in four units of capacity, and each is capable of a variety of chassis and body modifications. We are therefore able to supply, for any individual business, the exact type of truck best suited to its needs.

A special department at the factory devotes its entire time to co-operation with Denby owners. It designs special bodies for special needs, suggests new methods of routing and loading, and in many other ways renders invaluable assistance.

New Ideas Win Popular Favor

The Denby truck embodies the latest advances in engineering practice. The internal-gear axle, for example, is generally admitted to be the ultimate driving mechanism for trucks. The unit power-plant, extra large springs, sturdy frame, and cast-tank radiator are other Denby features of note.

Public appreciation of these has been so great that we have been forced to triple our manufacturing facilities during the past year.

The various Denby units are priced as follows:

Type U— ¾-ton	(including open body),	$890
Type B— 1-ton	(chassis only)	1,475
Type D—1½-ton	. . .	1,685
Type E— 2-ton	. . .	1,985

Business-Building and Sales Efficiency Service

In connection with Type U, the new light-delivery Denby, we have instituted a service, consisting of a year's correspondence course in salesmanship, which is designed to place at least one thoroughly equipped salesman in the employ of the owner.

Any owner may nominate some one to take the course; and we have appropriated $5,000 to be awarded to proficient students. The object is to enable the owner to profit by the sales possibilities which the increased delivery radius of the truck opens to him.

Write for detailed information on the Denby model in which you are particularly interested

Denby Motor Truck Co., 413 Holbrook Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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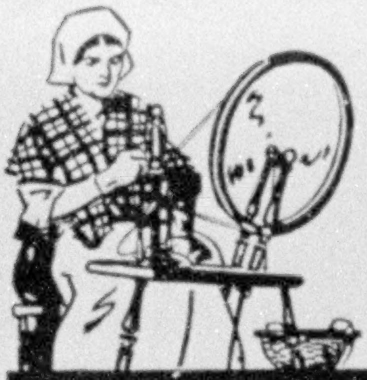
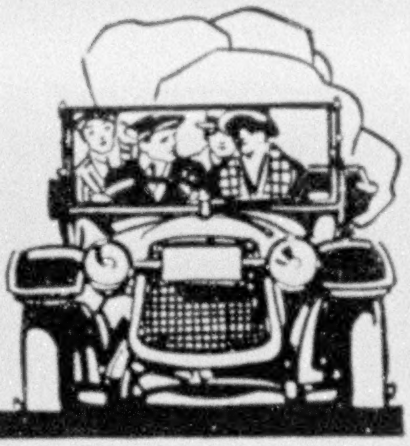


From Spinning Wheels *to* Motor Cars



Side by side with the first advertisement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, printed in the Hartford Courant in 1810, Donald McAulay, Turner, announced that he "made and repaired all kinds of spinning wheels."

Old Donald would look in vain through the pages of this magazine for advertisements of spinning wheels, and we can imagine his amazement at phonograph, telephone or motor car. But one familiar friend he would find—the announcement of the "Old Hartford," as ready today to give protection from all the risks of a motor car as it was to insure a spinning wheel in 1810. Such is the complete

INSURANCE SERVICE
OF THE
TWO HARTFORDS

For the Hartford Fire Insurance Company has granted protection against loss by fire for 105 years. It has grown with the country's growth, and the development of its insurance service has always kept pace with the country's insurance needs.

The Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company was organized by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company to conduct a general casualty and bonding business, and inherits the parent company's reputation for the fair settlement of every honest obligation.

Check on the coupon below the kind of insurance that interests you most. Mail it to us and we will send you full information.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.
Hartford, Conn.

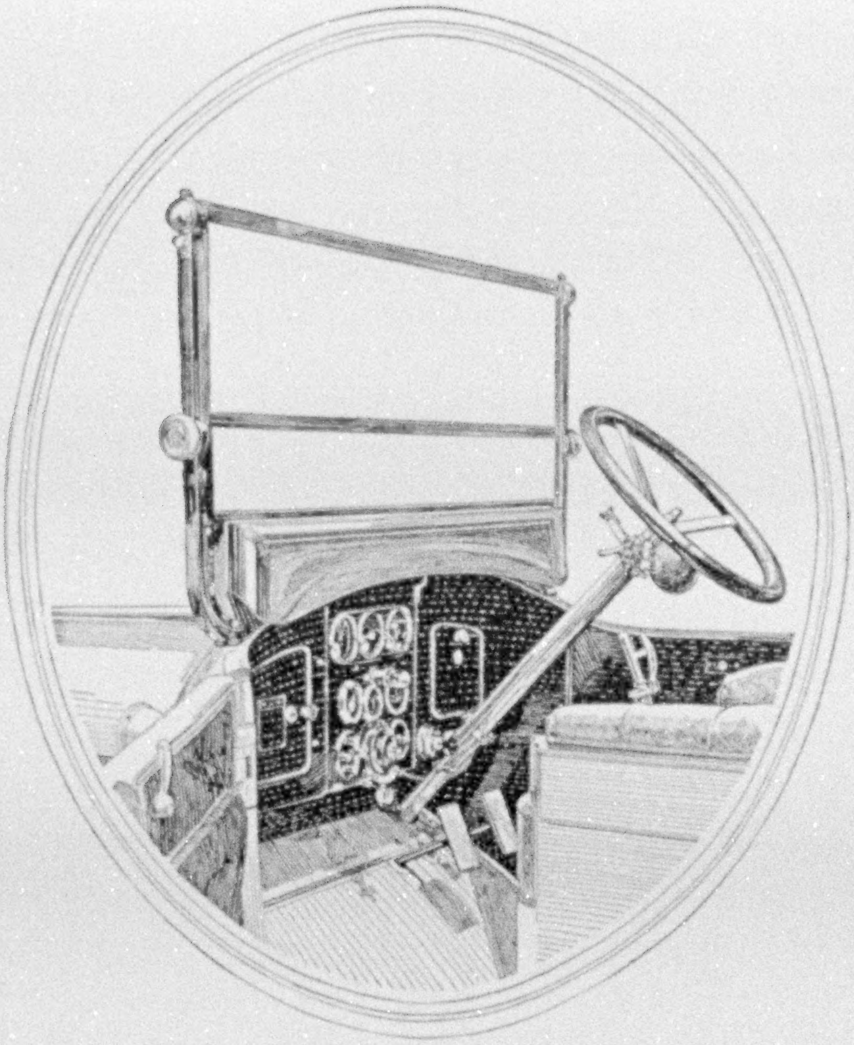
COUPON—CHECK—TEAR OFF—MAIL

Hartford Fire Insurance Company, (Service Department N-10) 125 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen:

Please send information on the kind of insurance checked to the name and address written on margin of coupon.

☐ Fire	☐ Motor Cycle	☐ Tornado	☐ Sprinkler Leakage
☐ Accident	☐ Burglary	☐ Hail	☐ Marine
☐ Health	☐ Employer's Liability	☐ Golfer's Policy	☐ Earthquake
☐ Auto Liability	☐ Workmen's Compensation	☐ Parcel Post	☐ Breeders and Exhibitors
☐ Auto Collision	☐ Bonding	☐ Rent	☐ Teaming
☐ Auto Theft	☐ Elevator	☐ Merchandise in Transit	☐ Salesmen's Samples
☐ Auto Fire	☐ Plate Glass	☐ Live Stock Transit	☐ Registered Mail
☐ Baggage (Insurance)	☐ Race Horse	☐ Live Stock	☐ Use and Occupancy



Pierce-Arrow

The control is simple and convenient. A touch of the finger or foot starts or stops the motor. Spark and throttle may be operated without taking either hand from the wheel. The driver sits at the right, the safe and correct position for American rules of the road.

The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company Buffalo, N.Y.

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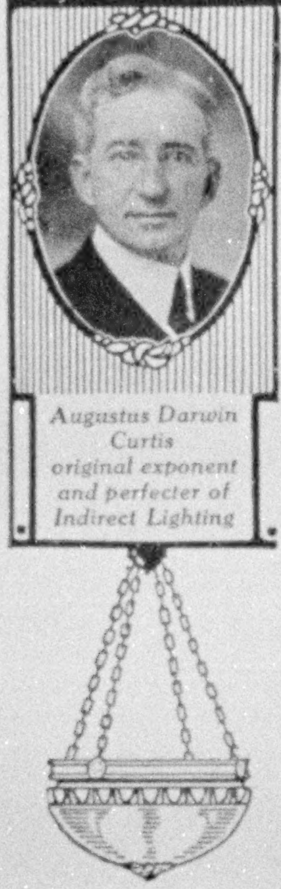
SCIENTIFIC INDIRECT LIGHTING



Augustus Darwin Curtis original exponent and perfecter of Indirect Lighting

Eye strain, defective vision and nervous disorders caused by glaring lights are directing widespread favorable attention to the scientific method of Indirect Lighting devoloped under the direction of Augustus Darwin Curtis.

Throughout the country within recent years, the most pleasing and attention compelling illumination has been produced by the use of X-Ray Reflectors, employed exclusively in the

Eye Comfort System

Architects, Building Committees and Owners desiring information with regard to the correct practice of lighting interiors are invited to communicate with us, by letter or otherwise.

The Eye Comfort System of Indirect Lighting (with powerful X-Ray Reflectors), has been the cause of the revolution in lighting. It is the scientific method of "lighting from concealed sources."

We furnish free, engineering service necessary in lighting any interior. Send Blueprint or floor plan sketch.

NATIONAL X-RAY REFLECTOR CO.

Display { 240 W. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO
Rooms { 25 W. FORTY-SIXTH ST., NEW YORK

Our Architects' Portfolio standardizes lighting specifications. Free to architects and engineers. To others $5.00 a copy.

CHECK BELOW FOR FREE BOOKLETS AND INFORMATION ON LIGHTING OF THE

( ) Home ( ) Church ( ) Bank ( ) Hospital
( ) School ( ) Office ( ) Club ( ) Store
( ) Theatre ( ) Library

( ) Indirect lighting from art lamps, pedestals, cornices, etc.
( ) Direct lighting, factories, store windows, etc.

First Lien Farm Mortgages
5% 6%

A well-known American business man recently left an estate of fifteen million dollars, approximately invested as follows:

One-third in Municipal Bonds.
One-third in First Lien City Mortgages.
One-third in First Lien Farm Mortgages.

His will specifically provides that all Trust Funds are to be invested in similar securities.

The war has not affected securities of this character. His estate shows no losses. His policy is worthy of imitation by conservative investors.

To those desiring non-speculative, safe investments combined with a reasonable interest return we offer our First Lien Farm Mortgages netting from 5% to 6%. Each mortgage is secured by its individual productive farm, worth at least twice the amount of the mortgage. Reference: First National Bank of Chicago. Write for list B-2.

George M. Forman & Company

(Established 1885) 11 South La Salle St., CHICAGO

Keep this helpful servant where you can put your hand right on it.

There are many ways in which 3-in-One lessens labor. A little on a cheese cloth (after it has thoroughly permeated the cloth) makes a perfect "dustless duster." A few drops on a cloth wrung out in cold water is an ideal cleaner and polisher for furniture. As a lubricant, nothing excels 3-in-One, because it goes at once to the friction spot, and wears long without gumming; never dries out.

3-in-One Oil

prevents rust and tarnish. Bath-room fixtures, stoves, and ranges, metal fixtures indoors and out, are kept bright and usable by 3-in-One.

3-in-One is sold in drug stores, general stores, hardware, grocery, and housefurnishing stores: 1 oz. size, 10c; 3 oz., 25c; 8 oz. (½ pt.), 50c; also in Handy Oil Cans, 3½ oz., 25c. **If your dealer hasn't these cans we will send one by parcel post, full of good 3-in-One, for 30c.**

FREE—Write for a generous free sample and the 3-in-One Dictionary.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO. 42-UG. Bdwy., N.Y.

Have You Decided What They Are Saying?

Have you sent to your Alvin Jeweler your idea of the conversation between these two young ladies?

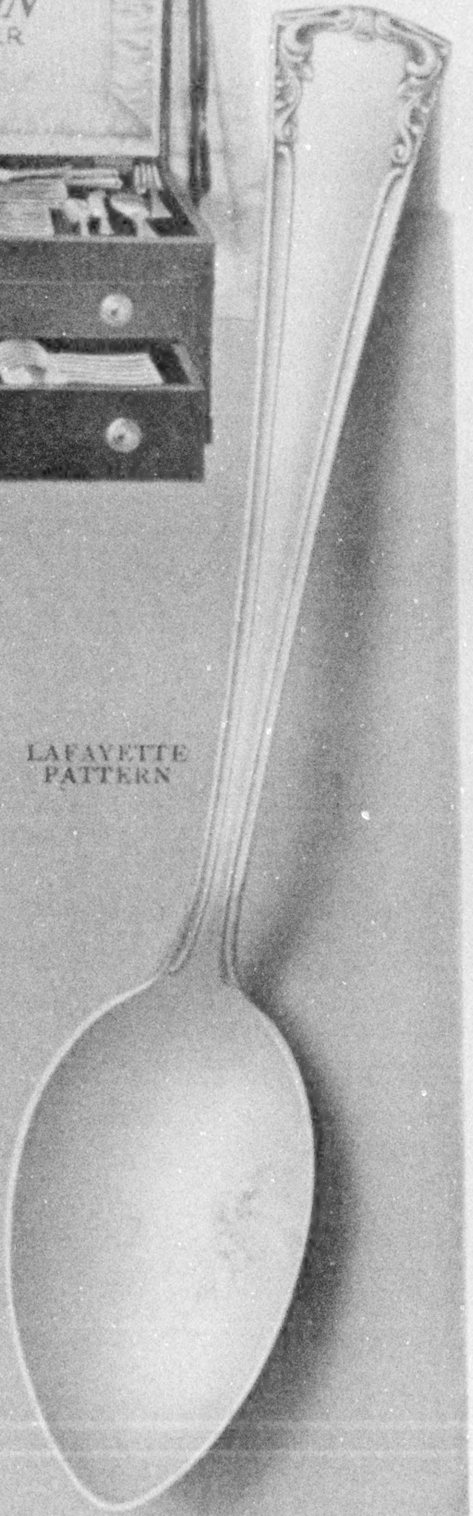
Get an answer-blank from him today.

The jeweler who displays this picture in his window offers a chest of Alvin Silver, "The Long-Life Plate," to the one in his town who sends him the most clever answer to this question in fifty words or less.

The prize chest ordered by your jeweler contains 26 pieces of beautiful Alvin flatware. Your answer, signed with your name and address, must reach him by October 30.

If there is no Alvin Jeweler in your town, send your answer to us. We offer, as an additional prize, a handsome genuine mahogany chest of 208 pieces of Alvin Silver Plate, value $225.00, for the most clever answer of those received by *all* the jewelers. In case two or more are entitled to this prize, each will receive one of these chests.

ALVIN MFG. CO.
Sag Harbor, N. Y.

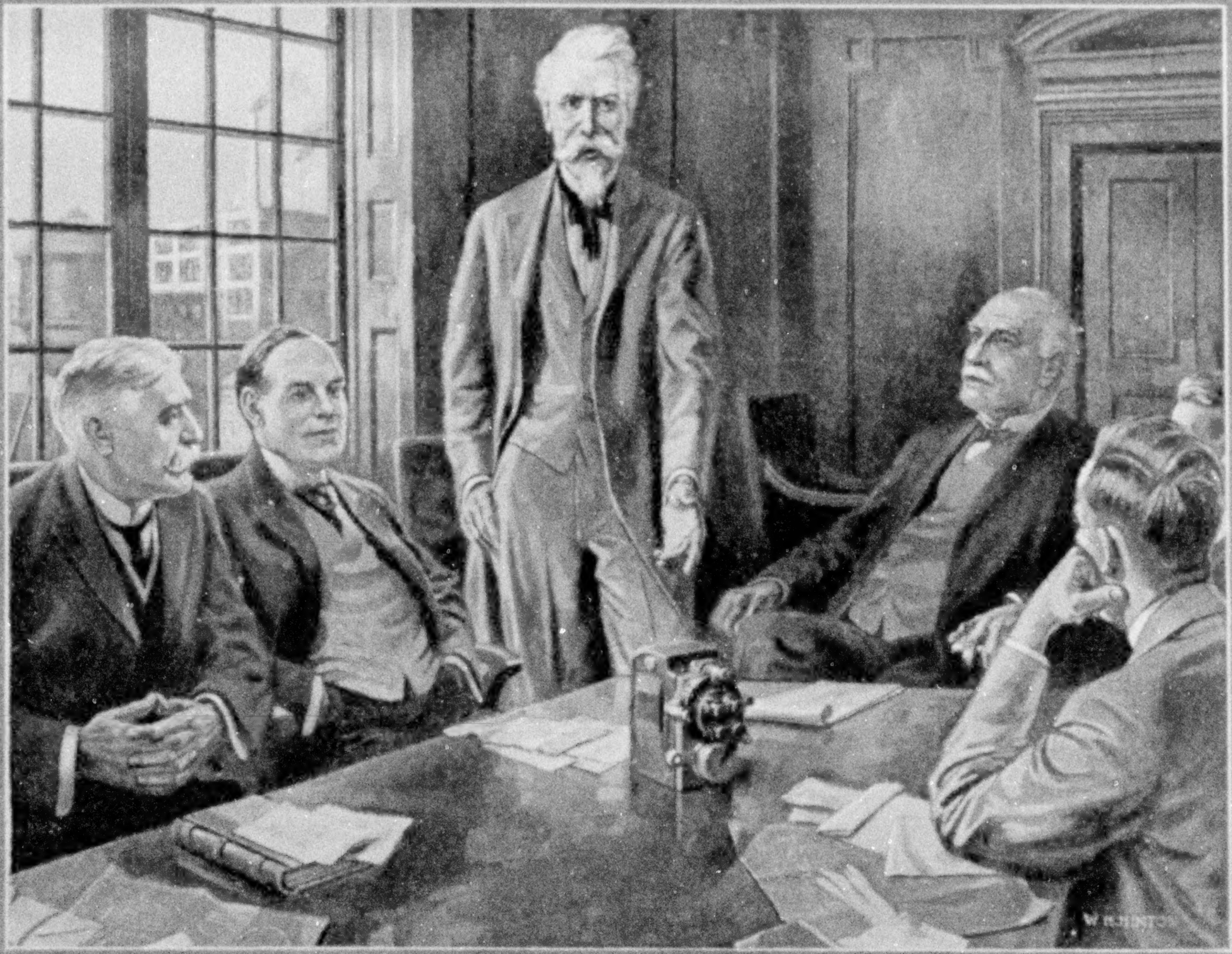


LAFAYETTE PATTERN

ALVIN SILVER

The Long-Life Plate

ALVIN PATENT



Colonel Dixie Explains Motorists' Wants

"After all is said and done, what does the driver of any automobile really desire when he sits at the wheel starting for business or pleasure jaunt or tour?

"Comfort and appearances, yes; but now it is the motor and its ignition that are in for the test! He wants easy starting—and instant response of ignition—a bite to the motor—a pick-up and get-away—a spark that will never falter while snailing along—a rich spark as he gets going—a constant, never-faltering spark when the throttle is opened up, and a spark that will take care of his motor with trip-hammer force and regularity on any hill at any speed—with no nursing—no lagging—the *ideal magneto spark,* in fact.

"His wants are always satisfied in the

DIXIE Magneto

20th Century Ignition

inasmuch as with its equipment he has assurance of a simple and effective ignition system—economical—self-contained—needing the minimum of attention—waterproof and ready for any emergency—giving an efficiency to the motor and a life of operation not possible in cheaper forms of ignition."

"The magneto makes the car go"

SPLITDORF ELECTRICAL COMPANY

ATLANTA, BOSTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, LONDON, DALLAS, DETROIT, KANSAS CITY, LOS ANGELES, PARIS, MINNEAPOLIS, NEWARK, NEW YORK, PITTSBURGH, MILAN, PHILADELPHIA, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, TORONTO, MELBOURNE

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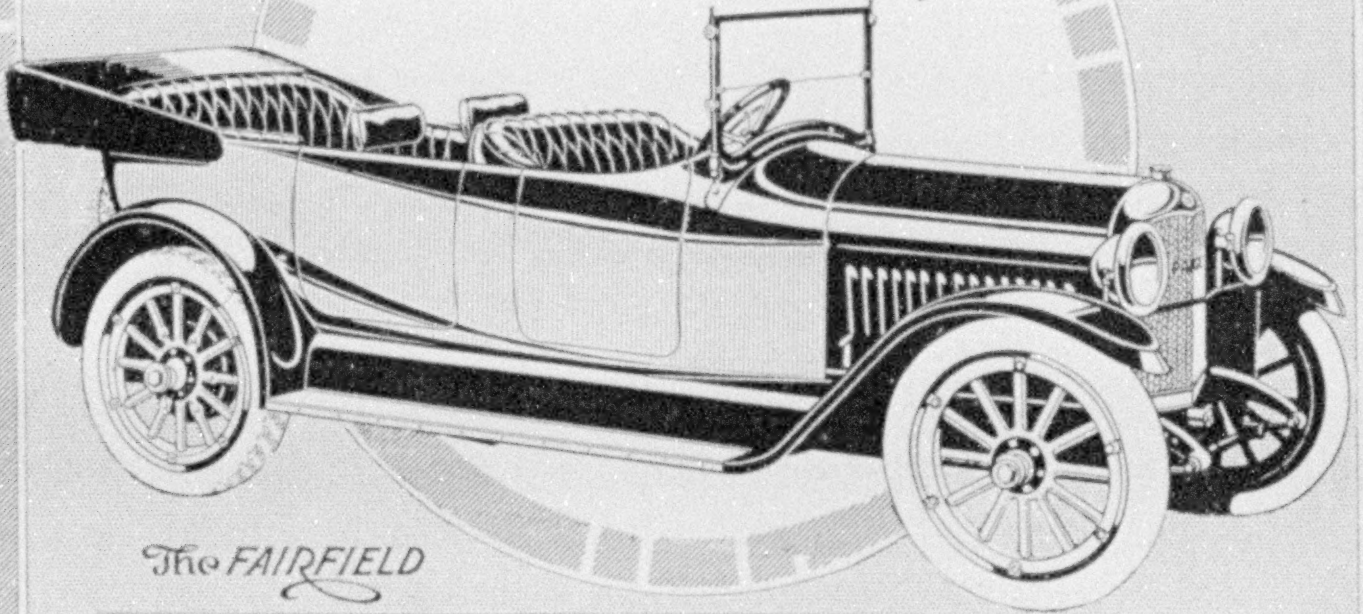
(All SPLITDORF features are fully covered by patent or patents pending)

PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality



The FAIRFIELD

When You Buy a Paige—

WHEN you buy a Paige Fairfield "Six-46" you are buying an ultra-luxurious seven-passenger touring car with a world of power in its six-cylinder motor and a combination of high grade mechanical features which cannot be surpassed by any product of the Industry.

You are buying Beauty, Distinction, Dependability, and Elegance.

You are buying all the essentials of motoring comfort—all the *material* advantages of a high grade, super-excellent motor car.

Best of all, though, you are buying the Paige name-plate.

That is your enduring guarantee of fair dealing and honest manufacturing.

That is positive assurance that your car has been *built* right—has been *sold* right—and will *stay* right so long as you use it.

Remember, it is by no means difficult to manufacture a car for a price.

It is, however, quite a different thing to produce a motor car of *one-hundred-point excellence* and still maintain a selling price to the consumer which is not prohibitive.

There you have the true essence of the Paige Idea. There you have the manufacturing policy behind this and all Paige cars.

Paige builds for quality—not price.

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Co.

1212 McKinstry Ave., Detroit, Michigan

Hollywood Model ... $1095
Five-passenger, "Six-36"
Fairfield Model ... $1295
Seven-passenger, "Six-46"

Cabriolet ... $1600
Sedan ... $1900
Town Car ... $2250
("Six-46" Chassis)

JOHNS-MANVILLE SERVICE

COVERS THE CONTINENT

-what kind of a roof?

WHEN this question comes up in your building work remember that you are no longer limited to the use of inartistic slate—heavy, expensive tile—or short-lived, fire-inviting wood shingles. Because

J-M TRANSITE ASBESTOS SHINGLES

offer all the advantages of less modern roofing materials without their costly or dangerous shortcomings.

Johns-Manville Roofing Responsibility

J-M Transite Asbestos Shingles

Thoroughly fire-proof and time-defying. Put on by any carpenter, roofer or slater.

Made in various pleasing designs, with rough or smooth edges, in beautiful shades of gray, indian red and mottled brown.

Permit of the most artistic roof treatment without the disadvantages of wood, tile or slate.

Examined, Approved and Labeled by the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and entered as Class B, Material.

stands behind the nation-wide service that not only co-operates with you in the proper choice and correct application of every J-M Roofing material, but also makes sure of your lasting satisfaction by means of an exclusive system of *roof registration* that keeps your roof permanently under the direct care and supervision of one of the largest manufacturing and marketing concerns in the world.

There is a J-M Roofing to meet every building requirement. J-M Asbestos Built-Up Roofing—for flat roofs. J-M Asbestos Roll Roofing—for industrial purposes, barns, etc., that have sloping surfaces.

J-M Regal, the best of all rubber type roofing for all general purposes where a moderate price roofing is required.

All J-M Roofings are examined, approved and labeled by the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Test the Value of J-M Service—Free

Whether you are planning a residence, a factory, garage or even a chicken coop, you can test the value of J-M Roofing Service by telling us your requirements.

For in addition to complete information on J-M Roofing Materials you will receive specific advice on your particular roofing problem.

Architects and owners will find this service a practical help on every roofing question. Write Roofing Service Dept. 91-M, Johns-Manville Co., New York, with full information.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY

Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Detroit, Galveston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Seattle, Toledo

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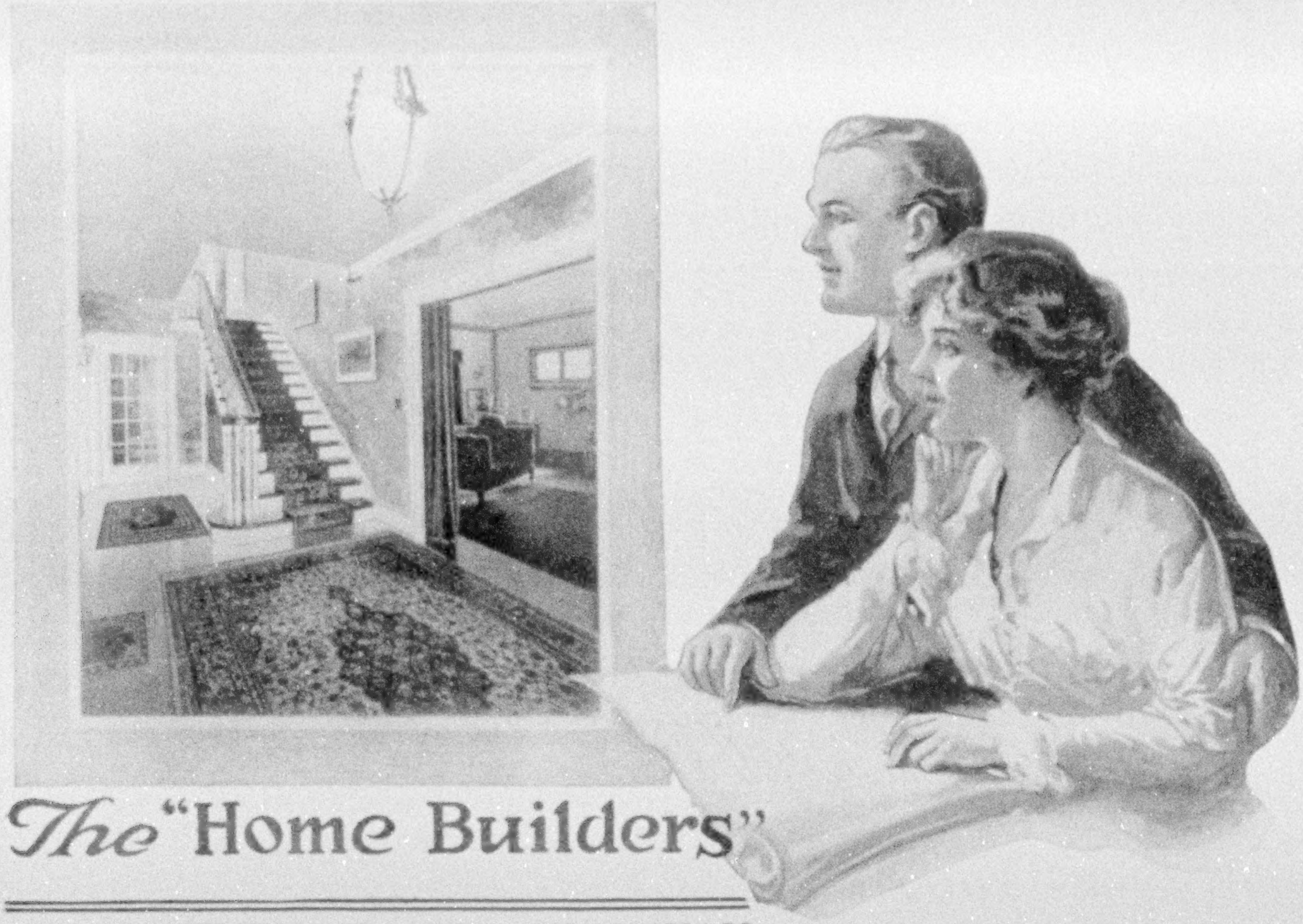


The "Home Builders"

NO. 2 THE HALL AND STAIRWAY

THE gratifying success of John's suggestion for a white dining room led to its adoption for other rooms. It was found to be true that

LUXEBERRY WHITE ENAMEL
Whitest White — *Stays White*

produced a rich permanent snow white finish with no tendency to turn yellow, crack or chip. It was also seen that the immaculate white finish could be preserved indefinitely by a gentle washing. So it was decided to use Luxeberry White Enamel on the reception hall and stairway, and to give some of the bedrooms the same treatment as well.

LIQUID GRANITE *for* FLOORS
Lasting Waterproof Varnish

The Homebuilders too, decided that no matter what style of finish was adopted for the interior trim, Liquid Granite was the ideal floor finish. It is transparent, develops and preserves the grain and color of all woods and makes a lustrous finish that is mar proof, waterproof, wear resisting, and is kept in perfect condition by the occasional use of a floor mop. Homebuilders everywhere can secure finishing information from the nearest Berry Brothers dealer or from our factory.

BERRY BROTHERS
(INCORPORATED)
World's Largest Varnish Makers

ESTABLISHED 1858
Factories: Detroit, Michigan Walkerville, Ontario
San Francisco, California
Branches in principal cities of the world

For nearly 60 years the above trade mark has been recognized as a guarantee of quality to the varnish buyer.

(157)

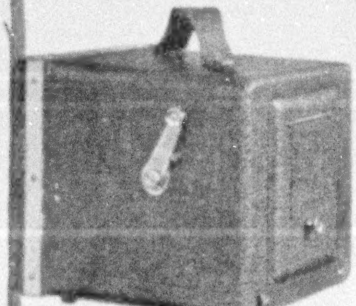
Nature's Colorings in Your Photographs

WHY are flowers, the most beautiful of subjects, photographed so seldom? Because the very life and interest of the subject is its color. The

Hess-Ives Hicro Camera

makes possible the photographing of this or any other subject in full color—the portrait of a human face in the perfection of flesh tints, the home, an old garden, a bouquet of flowers—any subject—in its natural colorings.

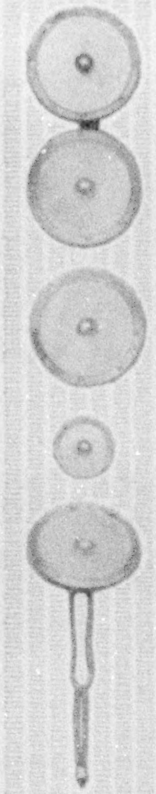
The Hess-Ives Hicro Camera and process give you as many prints as you want. A process that may be handled alike by amateurs or professionals—that may also be used for transparencies or for black and white, as on ordinary camera.



Write today for catalogue and prices

Hess-Ives Corporation
1201 Race St.
Philadelphia

Men's Correct Evening Jewelry



Men with whom correctness of dress is a principle invariably wear

Krementz

Bodkin-Back Studs and Vest Buttons with Cuff Links to match. Only Krementz Studs and Vest Buttons have the sturdy and convenient Bodkin-Back.

The better jewelry shops can show you a wide variety of designs in solid gold or platinum, with or without stones.

Write for Booklet N.

KREMENTZ & COMPANY
Chestnut Street **Newark, N. J.**

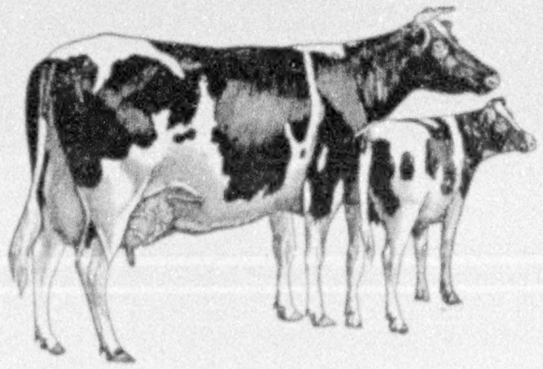
Wear Krementz One-piece Collar Buttons. They last a lifetime.

Holstein Cows' Milk Saves Babies' Lives

A prominent specialist on infant feeding says that infant mortality could be reduced 50 per cent. by intelligent feeding on pure-bred Holstein cows' milk.

As 80 per cent. of all infant trouble is caused by inability to assimilate food, it is highly essential that milk approaching nearest to mothers' milk in quality should be supplied.

Pure-bred Holstein cows' milk is very similar in chemical composition and in structure to breast milk, and from it baby derives the great vitality which is inherent in the large, healthy, vigorous Holstein cow. **Holstein milk has smaller fat globules** than are found in ordinary milk, and they are more easily digested. Nursing mothers should drink Holstein cows' milk regularly. They will gain rapidly themselves and aid greatly the baby's growth.



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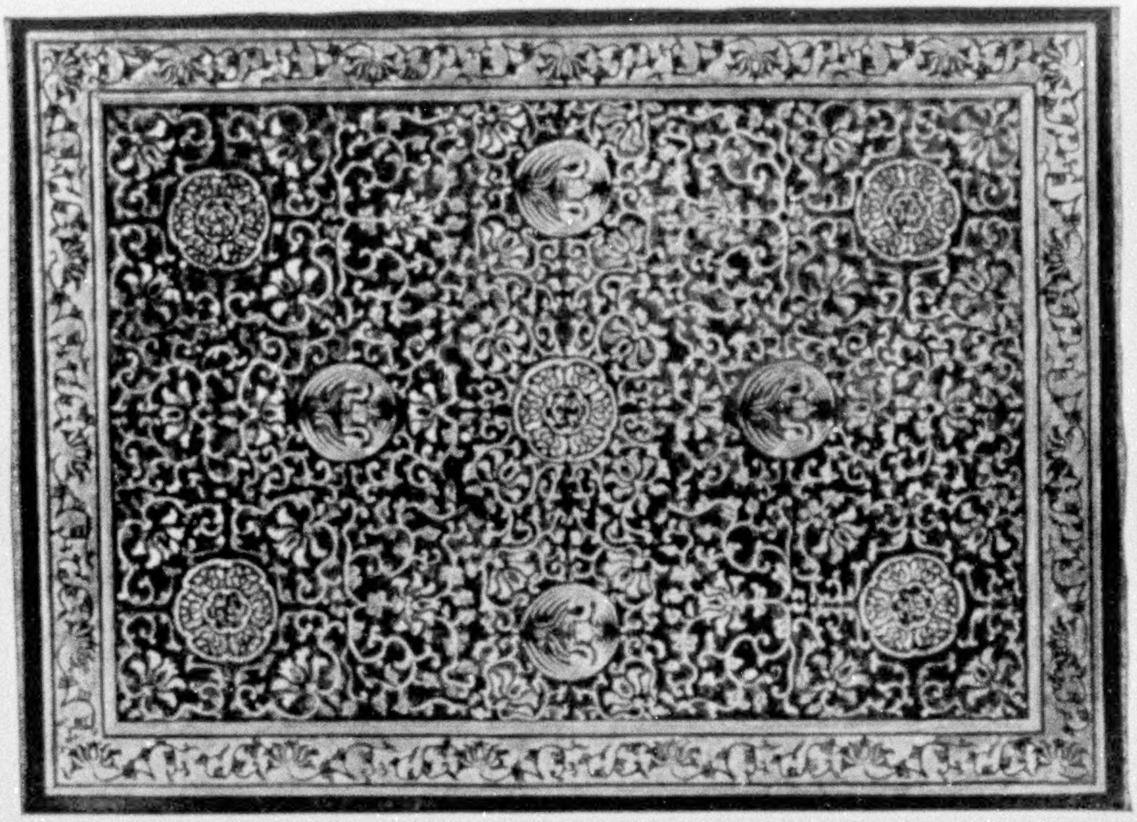

The Rug illustrated above is a reproduction of a Kien-Lung specimen of rare beauty, in which the Stork, the Chinese symbol of longevity, is skillfully arranged in circular motifs on the central ground.

Oriental Rugs as a Basis for Decoration

Much of the attractiveness of a room can be destroyed through the injudicious selection of the Rug which is to serve as a foundation for the entire decorative scheme.

We reproduce in the Orient many of the most interesting designs of the best periods of Eastern Art, in wonderfully soft and modulated color schemes.

These designs, softened by the mellowness of the colorings employed, are as unobtrusive as a perfectly plain color, but still retain an interest and charm not likely to become monotonous.

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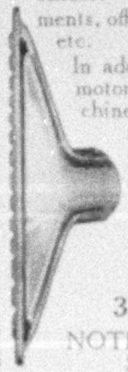

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Vol. XXVIII, No. 4 WASHINGTON October, 1915

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

GREECE OF TODAY

By George Higgins Moses

Formerly United States Minister to Greece

GREECE of today deems herself—and is in truth—the heir to the ages. Not only from her classic past, but from every era of foreign domination, her incomparable spirit has taken and assimilated some feature now distinguishable in her every-day life. Roman, Venetian, and Moslem have thus paid tribute to the brave people whom they have overridden, but whom they could not subdue.

There are few parallels—indeed, at the moment, I can recall but one—to the striking racial phenomenon of Hellenic continuity throughout the vicissitudes of 2,000 years. Modern research has penetrated the dark byways of medieval Greek history, and we now know that the Greeks, whatever their temporary fate, have preserved unbroken the thread of their national existence.

The firmest bond which unites the Greek of today with his illustrious forebears of the golden age is the Greek language, the essential elements of which remain as they were in the days when the tongue served as the medium of the noblest poetry and the sublimest philosophy which the race has yet produced. This tongue traces its unbroken lineage back through medieval and New Testament Greek to the classic speech of Plato and of his contemporaries.

A WAR OF WORDS

And yet, with all this continuity of language, there exists now in Greece a linguistic condition of affairs around which centers a controversy at once comic or tragic; for there are in Greece two languages, or, rather, the one language in two forms — one written by the newspapers, spoken by the educated classes, and used in parliamentary debates and in public documents, including the Scriptures, the circulation of which is regulated by law; and the other a vernacular used by the masses of the people, containing many words of foreign origin, especially Turkish and Italian, arising from those periods of foreign occupation, with a much simplified grammar and rarely reduced to writing, except for private communications. The former is the cultured tongue; the latter the popular idiom; and between the two there rages a merciless warfare, in which fanatical students of the university have lost their lives, ministers their portfolios, a Metropolitan of Athens his miter, and the sweet-faced queen-mother much of her former popularity.

The controversy is too intricate to be briefly summarized, and, like most questions which divide the Levantine mind, it is probably not to be settled wholly in favor of either extreme party. But it has its humorous aspects, as when, during some language riots a few years ago, an impassioned orator for the pure tongue received the congratulations of his audience in the vulgar speech, and an enthusiast for the cultured phrase, who stood near me in a huge mass-meeting in Uni-

Photo by Orlando Root

THE CITY OF ATHENS, GREECE

"Crowning the city, from Pericles to Venizelos, stands the sheer and mighty rock of the Acropolis, dominated by the Parthenon, matchless even in its ruins, which projects the changeless purity of its lines against the background of the changing centuries, which have made of it in turn the shrine of the vestal, the church of the Christian, the mosque of the Moslem, and now and ever the ideal of all the lovers of the beautiful" (see text, page 304).

Photo and copyright by Keystone View Co.

THE ROYAL PALACE: ATHENS

"When the city of Athens passed from Turkish control and was designated as the capital of the new free kingdom of Greece, it was a mere handful of wretched huts clustered about the Acropolis. Today it is a thoroughly modern city, with splendid streets, magnificent public buildings, handsome residences, attractive parks, and most of the modern improvements of which western cities boast. . . . Indeed, had the Greek of today nothing to his credit save the building of the attractive capital of his nation, that alone, it seems to me, would be sufficient to rank him among the constructive agencies of the modern world" (see page 299).

versity Place, kept reiterating his hatred of the common tongue, all the while using the despised medium in which to dress his thought.

THEORY AND PRACTICE

The use of these two tongues is a source of much confusion to the visitor in Greece, especially if he has reckoned upon his knowledge of classic Greek to assist him in his travels. He will be able indeed to read the newspapers without much difficulty, but he will be utterly lost in conversation, not only because of the pronunciation, which is vastly different from the Erasmian method in which we westerners are schooled, but because the spoken tongue, being *demotiké*, will have a vastly different vocabulary from that which he has taken from the dictionary.

For instance, the cultured term for bread is *artos,* and every bakery in Athens—bakeries and barber shops run a close race for first place in the cities—will carry the sign *"Artopoleion"*; but if one should enter and ask for *artos* he would probably receive a stony stare, while should he demand *psumé* his wants would be filled.

Again, the classic and the modern cul-

Photo by George Higgins Moses

MAIN BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS

The walls of the colonnades are embellished with scenes from mythological and other eras of Greek history. Note the marble statue of the Archbishop Germanos, the liberator of Greece, near the corner of the building; at the right a wing of the Academy of Science, a splendid reproduction of classic architecture.

tured word for water is *hudor*, and I remember one hot summer's day, soon after my arrival in Athens, that my small boy and I stopped at one of the numerous outdoor cafés to refresh ourselves with an ice, and wishing a glass of water with it, I summoned my courage and called for *hudor*, only to be greeted with blank amazement from the waiter. Finally, summoning that most useful of all means of communication, the sign language, I pointed to a bottle of water at a near-by table. "Ah!" exclaimed the waiter, "*Neró, neró*." But when he had brought me the bottle and I read its label, there was the good word *hudor*.

The passion for the pure tongue to which I have alluded is doubtless to be set down as one manifestation of the intense, even exaggerated, patriotism which possesses the Greek people and which finds its most extreme development in the "Great Idea," which has influenced both the internal and the external politics of the nation for nearly half a century. Briefly stated, the "Great Idea" looks to nothing less than a re-creation of the Byzantine Empire, a dream of dazzling allurement and one for which Hellenism has made tremendous sacrifices.

THE "GREAT IDEA" OF GREECE

Out of the "Great Idea" arises that term of classification which refers to those of Greek blood who exist under Turkish, Serb, or Bulgarian jurisdiction as the "enslaved brethren," in contradistinction to those who are "free Greeks" of the kingdom of the Hellenes; and the effort, blood, and treasure expended by the "free Greeks" in behalf of their subjugated kindred in Crete and Macedonia, even prior to the late Balkan wars, are incredible in amount.

In pursuit of the "Great Idea" Greek bands for years ravaged those portions of Macedonia and Epirus which are not preponderantly Hellenic in blood and aggravated the age-long hatred between Greek and Bulgar, which with difficulty was laid aside but once, and then only long enough to dispossess the Ottoman oppressor, when it broke forth once more with redoubled fury. Because of the "Great Idea" Crete was periodically upset in revolution and for a century this, the largest and the most fertile of the Ægean Isles, was rendered useless to either Turk or Greek. Spurred on by the "Great Idea," Constantine's flying columns crossed the Thessalian frontier, forced Meluna Pass, wiping out its tragic memories from the war of 1897, and came in triumph to Saloniki. It was the "Great Idea" which drove the southern Epirotes to their revolt against incorporation in the autonomous Albania which the ambassadors had so summarily set up at London.

Greece of today looks back only three generations, if one places its origin in the War for Independence, which was concluded by the Protocol of London in 1830; and, witnessing the progress which in that brief span has been made in a land of such sparse resources, I cannot see how praise can be withheld from a people who have accomplished so much.

THE NEW ATHENS

When the city of Athens passed from Turkish control and was designated as the capital of the new free kingdom of Greece, it was a mere handful of wretched huts clustered about the Acropolis. Today it is a thoroughly modern city, with splendid streets, magnificent public buildings, handsome residences, attractive parks, and most of the modern improvements of which western cities boast. The building of this city alone in a land of such scanty resources is fairly comparable to the development of our own rich West, and even more meritorious when all the circumstances are considered. Indeed, had the Greek of today nothing to his credit save the building of the attractive capital of his nation, that alone, it seems to me, would be sufficient to rank him among the constructive agencies of the modern world.

In this city of old memories and new hopes, Greek life centers now as in its classic days, and here ancient and modern Greece are inextricably mingled in a curious medley of modernity and antiquity, which colors the most ordinary of every-day affairs. On every hand arise the shattered monuments of its splendid past, and even the tiniest fragments

COLUMNS OF THE HUGE TEMPLE OF JUPITER, WITH THE ACROPOLIS IN THE BACKGROUND: ATHENS

There were 104 columns in the Temple of Jupiter. The temple was surrounded by a terrace, and the substructure on which the columns rest is still almost wholly intact. It was the largest but two of all the temples of the world, only those of Ephesus and Selinus excelling it. Measuring on the upper platform, it was 134½ feet broad and 353½ feet long.

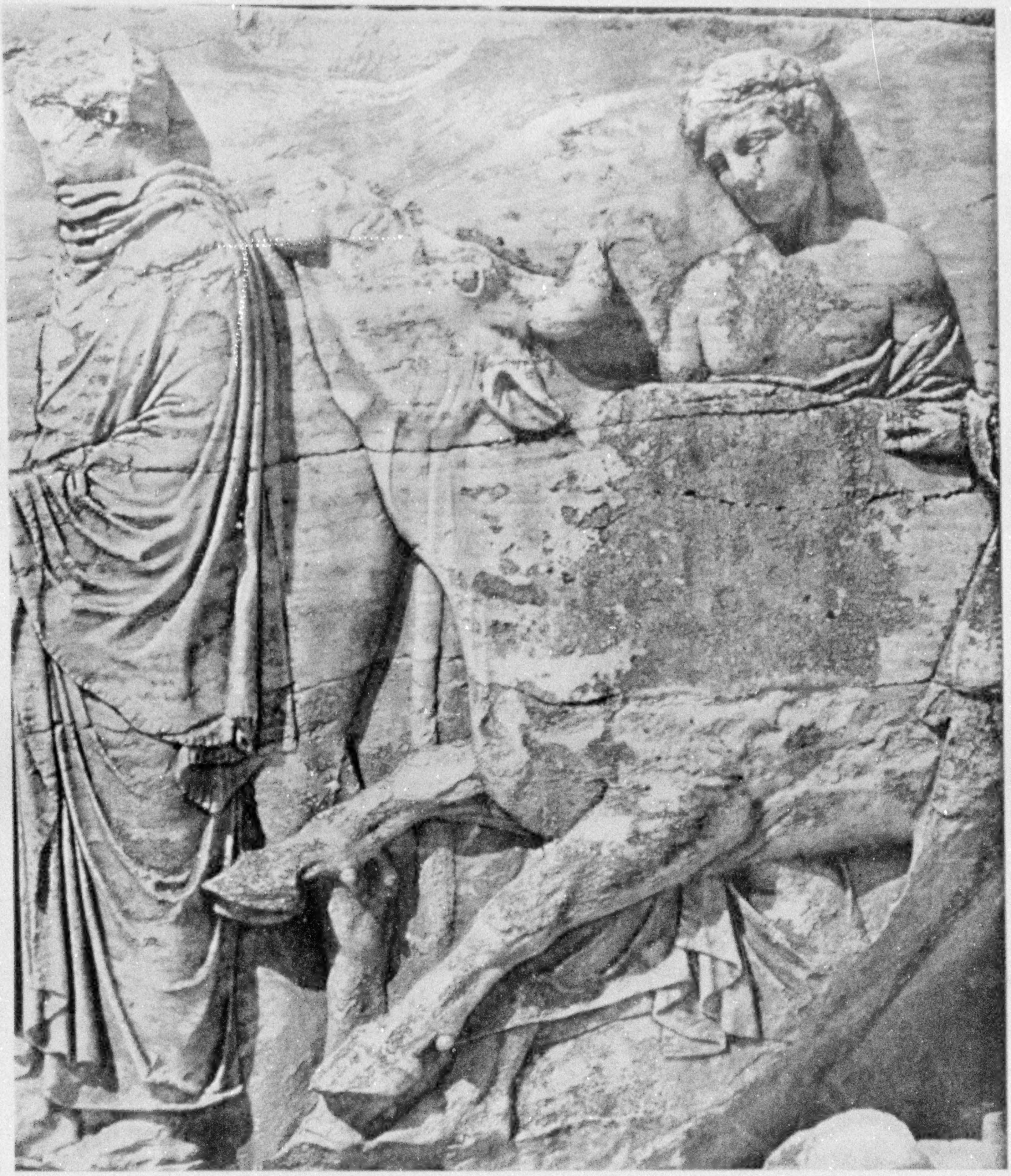
ANOTHER VIEW OF THE STANDING COLUMNS OF THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER, ATHENS

The Temple of Jupiter was begun in the sixth century B. C. and reundertaken by Antiochus Epiphanes four hundred years later. Still later, being unfinished, Sulla took some of the columns to Rome to the Capitoline Temple. In the reign of Augustus a society of princes made an effort to finish it, and at last Hadrian did so. A hermit, during the Middle Ages, lived on top of the columns, letting down a basket for pious passers-by to fill with provisions every day.

Photo by George Higgins Moses

THE EAST FRONT OF THE PARTHENON

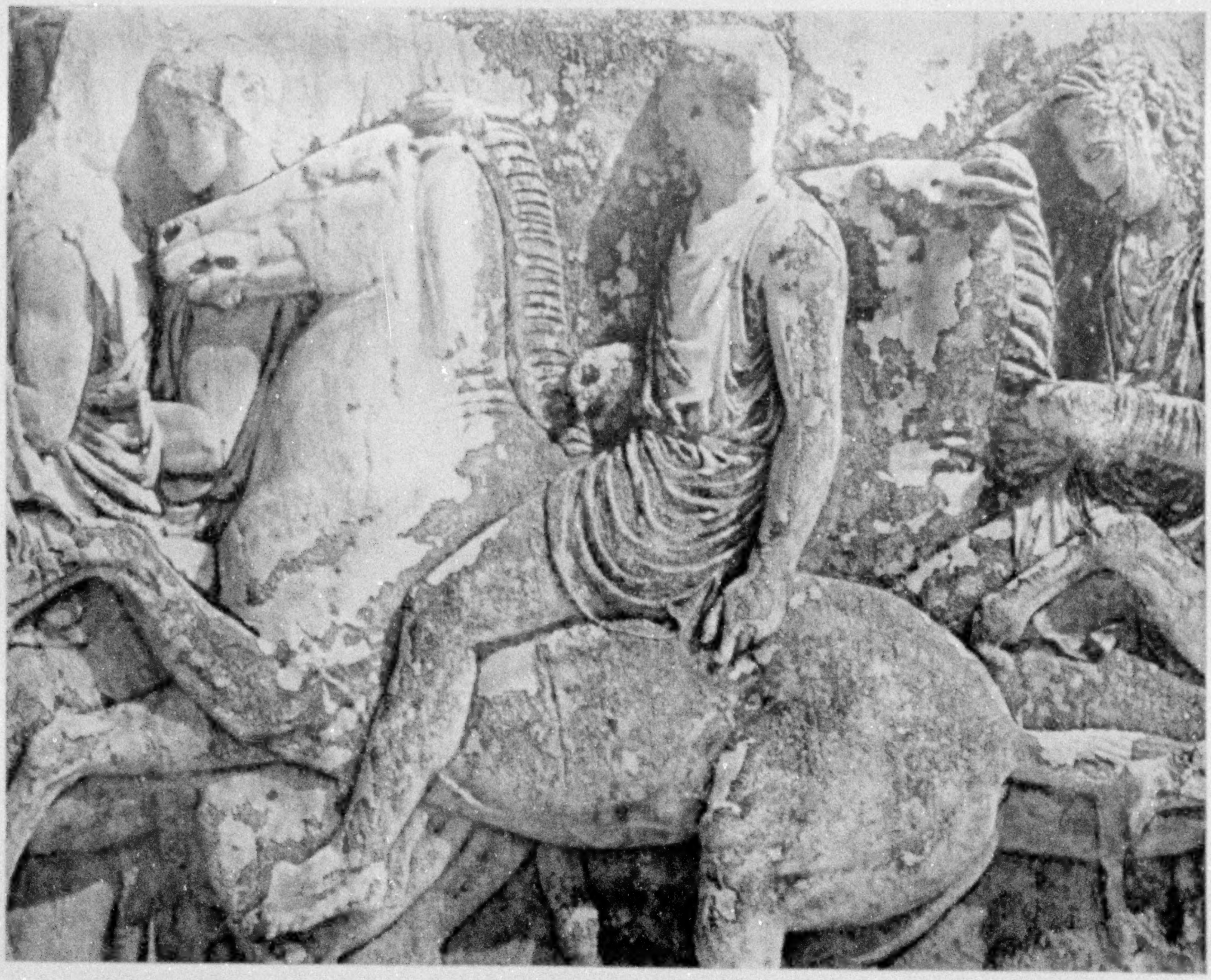
The Parthenon is the diamond among all the world's gems of architecture. This exquisitely beautiful and harmonious creation was the design of the architects Ictinus and Callicrates, and was dedicated to Athena in 438 B. C. The great beauty of the lines of the building lies in the subtileness of its curves, there being, in point of fact, no straight lines in the entire structure. The steps rise in a gentle billow from end to end; the columns bulge infinitesimally in the middle; everywhere the eye rests on the exquisite beauty of a delicate curve.



THE FRIEZE OF THE PARTHENON

This frieze is the masterpiece of Attic bas-relief. Measuring 524 feet in length and 3 feet 3½ inches in width, Phidias made masterly use of his opportunity thereon to portray the festal procession that ascended the Acropolis to present to the goddess the robe woven in her honor by the Athenian virgins.

which serve to link the life of the present with the days that are gone are most carefully preserved. For example, in a house which I know well in Athens, set into its interior basement walls are some battered fragments of a slab which were brought to life in making the excavations for the building and which show that on that spot had dwelt a forgotten Athenian of an older day who had been hard pressed and who had mortgaged his house, in token of which the instrument, as was the custom, had been engraved upon the marble walls of the building.



ANOTHER SECTION OF THE FRIEZE OF THE PARTHENON

The frieze was cut round the top of the solid structure inside the columns and was meant to look like a procession passing along on high. It still has this appearance to a person walking some distance away, being carved in deeper relief at the top than at the bottom. The horses' feet, for instance, project about an inch and a half, while their heads extend about two inches.

GUARDING GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES

The Greek government is keenly alive to its responsibility for the safeguarding of its antiquities, and the Department of Archæology, under the charge of the Ministry of Education and Religion, is painstakingly organized and prudently administered. Its income—derived for the most part from the revenues of the lottery, which it shares with the fleet—is never diverted, no matter how dire the necessities of the treasury; and the zealous scholars who now direct its energies have many a good work of excavation and restoration to their credit. The museums at Athens are handsomely housed, conveniently arranged, accurately catalogued, and open to inspection and study without fee, this latter being a point of great pride with Athenians.

In addition there are now, at various points in the kingdom where research is going on, smaller museums devoted to the preservation of the treasures of the locality, which are no longer taken to Athens to enrich the collections there, and if found there at all are in replica only and then solely of the most notable; as in the case of the bronze charioteer of Delphi, whose counterfeit representation in plaster at Athens has sent many a traveler across the waters of the Corinthian Gulf in search of the wonderful original.

Crowning the city, from Pericles to Venizelos, stands the sheer and mighty rock of the Acropolis, dominated by the Parthenon, matchless even in its ruins, which projects the changeless purity of its lines against the background of the

A SECTION OF THE FRIEZE OF THE PARTHENON

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changing centuries, which have made of it in turn the shrine of the vestal, the church of the Christian, the mosque of the Moslem, and now and ever the ideal of all lovers of the beautiful.

SCULPTURES FROM THE GOLDEN AGE

Near at hand stands the fairest of those other structures which the age of Pericles has given to the ages yet to come; on the one side the tiny gem of the Temple of the Wingless Victory, so chaste and delicate in its proportions and outline, and on the other the Erechtheum, with its unique Porch of the Caryatides, and the whole now restored to its former height largely as a result of the painstaking labor of the American School for Classical Study.

Almost within a stone's throw cluster the chief remnants of the glory that was Greece. Hard by the stairs of the imposing Propylæa — the height of which has always made me think that the Pan-Athenaic maidens were incredibly long of limb—rises the sturdy rock of the Hill of Mars, whence St. Paul declared the Unknown God and incidentally took the Athenian measure for all intervening time. At a little distance stands the rough-hewn Bema, where Demosthenes and Ctesiphon strove in matchless phrase, while just below rise the ivory-tinted columns of the Temple of Theseus, best preserved of all the classic remains.

THE THESEUM, THE BEST PRESERVED OF ALL THE GREEK TEMPLES: ATHENS

Although the marble floor of this wonderful structure has been burnt to make lime, the Theseum still stands as the best preserved example of Grecian architecture. The thirty-four columns supporting the roof are of the stern Doric order. When it was turned into a church the eastern wall of the cella was destroyed and an apse thrown out. At other times it has suffered from earthquakes, which have destroyed some of the fine curves which characterized its construction.

Within a few steps rise the green-clad walls of the Stoa of Hadrian, which tell of that distant day when the Roman Emperor ruled in Hellas. On the further side of the Rock are still other remnants of Roman rule and rulers in the graceful arch of Hadrian—with its jealous inscriptions demarking the city of Theseus from that of the Romans—and the giant Corinthian columns of the huge Temple of Olympian Zeus, which tower into the clear blue of the Attic sky, while nearer at hand, in the very shadow of the Parthenon and within the droppings of the Sanctuary of Æsculapius, is the theater of Dionysus, Greek of the Greek, and serving now in its proportions as the model playhouse of the world.

HADRIAN'S AQUEDUCT

Another relic of Hadrian's day, and still serving the purpose of its imperial builder, dead these 1,900 years, is the ancient aqueduct, dating from the year 146, which still brings the city's ordinary water supply, though among the ambitious plans of betterment now in hand is the construction of a pipe-line from the Lake of Stymphale, in the Corinthian hills, which shall also serve to irrigate the plain of Attica, which has never lost the "light soil" with which Thucydides so long ago credited it.

Against such a background it is easy to project the ties of sentiment which bind the life of the Greek of today to that of the classic worthies from whom he claims direct descent, and it was with only a slight shock that I learned that the man who brought me my morning coffee at the legation bore the tremendous name of Themistocles. And yet it is difficult to visualize the modern Athenian with those who once walked his streets.

Thinking of Homer, of Praxiteles, and of Phidias, one looks for Helen, for Hermes, and for Athene; but the only Helen I ever saw in Athens was an American girl, married to a member of the Cabinet, and whose golden hair, blue eyes, and classic features made her at once the reigning hostess in the city. And it is only in the islands or deep in the country, where the Albanian flood which swept across the Attic plain has never reached, that one finds the facial lineaments and the bodily grace which the ancient sculptor has taught the modern world as being common to all Greeks of classic time. And this survival persists chiefly among the children, because incessant toil and scanty nourishment soon deprive both boys and girls of their native grace and stamp them with the ineradicable marks of a life of labor.

A LAND OF AGRICULTURE

Greece is essentially a land of agriculture, preëminently intended to be such; but, owing to the tremendous drain by emigration from the rural districts, the progress of agriculture has been painfully deficient. In many places the land is tilled only by women and girls; and Megara, a charming village on the bay of Eleusis, which boasts itself as a pure Hellenic community rising above the Albanian flood, where the Easter dancing was once rated as a famous marriage mart, has lost that distinction because, as the maidens sigh, so many of the men have gone off to America. Time was when these men, having accumulated the 10,000 drachmæ ($2,000) with which they might pass as rich at home, came back to open a little shop and end their days in the semi-indolence of fitful merchandising.

But at length so many had followed this course that some of the villages in southern Greece had come to be like that island in the fable of our childhood, where the inhabitants lived by taking in each other's washing; and so scanty indeed had become these opportunities that I remember one occasion when the *Themistocles* came in with 800 Greeks on board who, having "made their pile" in the States, had come back to sunny Hellas. But after visiting their native villages and seeing how meager were the rewards to be gained, 400 of them promptly took passage back to New York by the same ship.

THE LATE KING A FARMER

The late king took a lively interest in practical agriculture, and his farm properties at Tatoi, an attractive château in the hills to the north of Athens, were

profitably administered. To his patronage the Royal Agricultural Society owes much of its success, and under the care of this institution there are now several agricultural experiment stations in various parts of the kingdom, devoting themselves to the improvement of the flocks, the selection of seed, the demonstration of the value of modern implements, and, most promising of all, to a series of experiments in dry farming, to which I had the honor of first calling His Majesty's attention and which, it seems to me, affords the solution of the chief difficulty with which Greek agriculture now contends—the lack of adequate and well distributed rainfall.

The Attic year is sharply divided climatically into two seasons, the rainy and the dry, the latter beginning late in May and extending to early October, and during which there is no rainfall except a single thunder shower, which comes with great regularity during the second week in August. Outside of Attica climatic conditions are somewhat better. In the islands, along the Gulf of Corinth, and in the Morea there is constant greenery—grass, vines, and many trees. But for one who spent, as I did, four summers on end in Athens, it is not easy to learn that hills may have a beauty aside from forests, and that color, contour, and form can lend enchantment to the naked rock. It was long before my New England eye appreciated the wonderful tints which the Athenian sunset throws upon Lycabettus and Hymettus, and that I learned that Athens now, as ever, should be hailed as the "violet-crowned city."

Personally I found the Athenian climate agreeable, and I cannot now recall a single day during all of my stay there when, even in the rainy season, the sun did not shine at least a part of the time. Cold winds there were, to be sure, in winter, blowing down from the snow-capped hills above the town or blowing up from the sea at Phaleron; but there were no frosts; the roses bloomed during every month of the year in the legation gardens; oranges ripened in the open air, and we picked our breakfast fruit from the trees outside of the window, while the palm flourishes there as I have seen it nowhere else, not even in the Riviera. The summer heat is easily endurable, the absence of rain removing the humidity which makes American midsummer so intolerable. Scarcely has the effect of the spring rains worn away than the Ætesian wind begins to blow, commencing with almost clock-like regularity at four in the afternoon and continuing thus for 40 days, while at night cool breezes sweep up to the city from the sea and through the ravines that lead to Alyssida. One cannot truthfully say that midsummer nights in Athens are really cool, but there is a sensible difference from the heat of the day and a freshness which always makes sleep possible.

GREECE'S SOCIAL SEASON

Socially, too, the Athenian year divides itself with the climate. At the end of the rainy season the court, the diplomatic body, and the rich flee away, the latter going, as they say, "to Europe"; and to take their places there flock to Athens and to the seaside hotels at Phaleron and to villas and resorts at Kephisia-in-the-hills numbers of rich Greeks from Asia Minor and from Egypt; and the whole city reverses the order of its winter life, turning night into day and spending most of the hours between sunset and sunrise out of doors.

I do not think the midsummer heat of Athens intolerable, despite a well-nigh constant temperature of nearly 100; but the glare of a cloudless sun, reflected from the marble pavements and the white stuccoed buildings, always gave me, as I went at midday from the legation to the club for luncheon, a sense of being struck in the face by an angry blast of heat. Needless to say, none venture out of doors in the daytime except on compulsion.

Athenian houses are built to resist heat. The exterior and interior walls are all of thick stone, and, with tightly closed windows, one stays in doors until the afternoon tea, when the level rays of the setting sun permit adventure. Then one strolls or drives, dines wherever the dinner hour may find him, and invariably out of doors, journeys by tram to Phaleron for the bathing and the music, seeks

THE BEAUTIFUL CHORAGIC MONUMENT OF LYSICRATES: ATHENS

In ancient Greece the superintendent of a theatrical presentation or director of a chorus was known as a choragus. He was chosen by election, and the office, though very onerous, was held to be one of great honor. He had to provide at his own expense for the equipment and instruction of choruses for tragedies and comedies. The monument of Lysicrates is the only survivor of a number of such structures which stood in the "Street of Tripods" to the east of the theater of Dionysus.

XUM

A ROUGH-HEWN FORUM WHERE GRECIAN ORATORS STROVE IN MATCHLESS PHRASE

The latter part of the life of Demosthenes is intertwined with that of his rival Æschines. For his services to the state the Athenians proposed to award him a golden crown, which was opposed by Æschines. Like every other matter, it had to be determined by debate, and all Athens and strangers from far and near gathered to hear the rival orators. In his address, known as the "Oration of the Crown," which has been declared to be the most polished and powerful effort of human oratory, Æschines was completely crushed and sent into exile. Afterward, repeating Demosthenes' oration to some of his disciples and being wildly applauded, Æschines exclaimed, "You should have heard the wild beast himself!"

PRISON OF SOCRATES: ATHENS, GREECE

Socrates believed in the immortality of the soul and in a supreme ruler of the universe, but sometimes he spoke slightingly of the temples and popular deities. This led to his prosecution on the double charge of blasphemy and of corrupting the Athenian youth. The conduct of Alcibiades, who had been his pupil, was held up as a horrible example of the demoralizing tendencies of his teachings. He was therefore condemned to drink the fatal cup of hemlock. The night before his death he spent with his disciples discoursing on the immortality of the soul.

Photo by Henry Ruschin

MILITANT WOMEN OF EPIRUS, GREECE

"Long years of Turkish oppression have, however, left their mark; not in externals . . . but in certain customs and attitudes of mind. Thus the position of women in modern Greek life is semi-oriental, to say the least" (see text, page 320)

Photo by George Higgins Moses

FISHERMEN DRAWING THE NET AT SUNSET ON THE SHORE OF ARAPHINA

"Greek labor, though extremely well organized, is meagerly paid, day laborers receiving no more than three drachmæ a day (a little more than sixty cents), while skilled labor in the trades will average hardly more than twice as much" (see text, page 328).

the cool garden of the Zappeion to see the "movies," or goes to Alyssida for dinner and the vaudeville, and never loses caste by returning home as late as 2 o'clock in the morning.

DINING AL FRESCO

Everywhere about the town, on the roofs of clubs or hotels, in the gardens or on the terraces of restaurants, beneath the pepper trees of the parks, and even in the streets, tables are spread, and I venture to say that more than 100,000 people dine in the open air each night of an Athenian summer.

Greek cookery is more Oriental than indigenous. Lamb or kid, with chicken—which has always seemed to me to be the national bird of all Europe—are the principal meats, though from the shores of Eleusis come delicious wild duck, and other game birds are found near by, while *pilay*, a Turkish dish of rice with chicken or lamb, and *giaourti*, the Bulgarian ferment of milk, are standards in every Hellenic bill of fare. The waters of the Mediterranean yield delicious fish, among them the brilliant and toothsome rouget, the eating of which always made me think I had despoiled an aquariam, and the long-tailed crayfish, which passes for lobster in the warmer climes.

With the renewal of the rains the brown fields and hillsides quickly clothe themselves in green. The Royal Family returns from its "cure," the diplomats

Photo by Henry Ruschin

WOMEN OF EPIRUS, GREECE

"Greek women, generally speaking, have no individuality. At parties they generally sit apart, while in the country they are almost never to be found at table if guests are present, and upon them falls the greater portion of the labor of the household. Following the plow, harvesting, and work upon the roads are common employments for the Greek peasant women" (see text, page 320).

Photo by George Higgins Moses

THE SHIP OF ULYSSES IN THE HARBOR OF CORFU

There is a tradition that a ship invading the harbor of Corfu was turned to stone by Poseidon, the god of the sea, and that the little rock-bound island in the Corfu harbor is the remains of that ship.

come back from leave, the great houses of the city open, the hotels and summer gardens close, the Levantines betake themselves home, and the winter season begins. Entertaining in Athens travels a somewhat narrow circle. State dinners at the palaces, reciprocal entertainments at the legations, few receptions, and still fewer dinners at Greek houses form the backbone of the winter's enjoyment.

STRANGERS RARELY INVITED

Greeks rarely invite a stranger to their board, although among themselves exists a society which the foreign colony knows of chiefly by rumor. Among diplomats, entertaining generally follows fixed forms—a dinner followed by a reception, ball, and the inevitable bridge.

Most Greeks are expert card-players, and bridge tables are generally made up well in advance of the evening of play. The play is rapid and brilliant and such as I rarely dared venture into. I own myself a duffer at cards and my table was generally made up of the same persons, and always among them the charming wife of one of my colleagues, who made an agreeable partner because we both played, as she was wont to say, "by inspiration."

There is much conversation in Athenian salons, and always of a high order. In no capital of Europe, I believe, can be found a more cultured society, and in no drawing-room that I have known does conversation flow so smoothly and at such a high level. Art, politics, and the drama are all well known in Athens, and the Greeks are such accomplished linguists that any foreigner may use his own speech without hesitation. French, of course, is the prevailing foreign tongue, with English pressing it hard for first place.

ENGLISH THE ROYAL FAMILY LANGUAGE

English, indeed, is the family language of the palaces in Athens. The Royal Family in my day was made up of many nationalities. The King was a Dane; his Queen a Russian; the Crown Princess a

Photo by George Higgins Moses

THE CHURCH OF ST. THEODORE, ONE OF THE FINEST OF THE BEAUTIFUL LITTLE BYZANTINE STRUCTURES IN ATHENS

When the Apostle Paul went up to Athens his spirit was stirred "when he saw the city wholly given to idolatry"; so he disputed in the synagogue and the market-place daily until the Epicureans and Stoics heard of him and invited him to give an exposition of his doctrines at the Areopagus. After delivering his address there, Dionysius, the Areopagite, and many others believed. From that day forward Christianity has found an abiding place in Athens.

Photo by George Higgins Moses

ANCIENT BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE: ATHENS

While the cathedral in Athens is devoid of architectural merit, some of the smaller churches are singularly interesting and beautiful

sister of the Kaiser; the Princess George of the Bonaparte family; the Princess Nicholas a Russian Grand Duchess; the Princess Andrew a Battenburger; and since they all had English nurses and governesses, and since it was necessary to find some common linguistic ground for the royal group, English was the prevailing tongue in the royal households; and it is spoken generally at the ministries, in the hotels, and in the larger shops.

Throughout the country, too—and indeed throughout the entire Balkan region—English is much heard, because of the great numbers of Greeks who have returned home from America; and few travelers in the Peloponnesus will fail to recall at almost every railroad station the eager face thrust in at the carriage window and quivering with the demand, "You fellers from America?"

In this recurring question scholars find a persistence of that spirit of Hellenic curiosity which greeted the traveler in the Odyssey with, "Who of men and whence art thou; where are thy city and thy parents?"

GENUINE CURIOSITY

But modern Greek curiosity goes much further, and the traveler is subjected, even in the larger centers, to a searching examination, which sometimes extends even to a good-natured ransacking of his baggage and which always insures a good-sized gallery for even the smallest transaction. An acquaintance of mine who has done his Grecian experiences into a book, which is a mine of information touching the life of the Greek people today, relates how at Amhissa, which is the capital of a province and therefore possessing the claim to citified indifference, 29 people hung with eager interest upon the bargaining as he haggled for three lemons for 10 *lepta*, a little less than two cents, in this showing how general is the assumption that the Greek of today stands forth in spirit, at least, exactly as his classic ancestors did. I remember, during the revolution of 1909, the late king, in talking to me of conditions as they then existed, said that I would find an accurate picture of things if I would read once more "The Frogs" of Aristophanes.

In fact, the ancient Athenian democracy has projected itself well-nigh intact into the life of Greece as it is today. Class distinctions are unknown. Titles of nobility are forbidden by the constitution, even though every native of Corfu claims to be a Venetian count, and the Crown Prince is known only as the *Diadochos*, or Successor. Neither wealth nor education hinders the association of all upon terms of the most absolute equality.

"FIVE GREEKS, SIX GENERALS"

One unfortunate result of this extreme democracy, so firmly fixed as a Hellenic characteristic, is the disinclination to obey a leader, which has had a strikingly disastrous effect upon both the politics and the commerce of the nation. The Venetians in their day were wont to say, "Five Greeks, six generals;" and it is only of late that anything like coherent coöperation has been possible in Hellenic affairs.

Like many democratic peoples, both ancient and modern, Greeks have an intense distrust one of another; and such of their joint-stock companies as have met with any signal degree of success have a considerable admixture of foreign directors; and jealousy, another characteristic of democracy, is so much a Hellenic trait that even the wisest and most capable of Greek statesmen and warriors cannot long go free of criticism, misrepresentation, or other form of attack.

Because of this condition, copartnerships and joint-stock companies are rare in Greek commerce; but the individual Greek seems amply able to take care of himself in commercial strife. There is a saying prevalent in the East, "Two Jews, one Greek;" and certain it is that Greece shares with Scotland the reputation of being able to hold its own against Israel's competition.

REAL HOSPITALITY

I would not leave the impression that the curiosity with which the Greek searches into the stranger's affairs is due to anything except an extreme friendli-

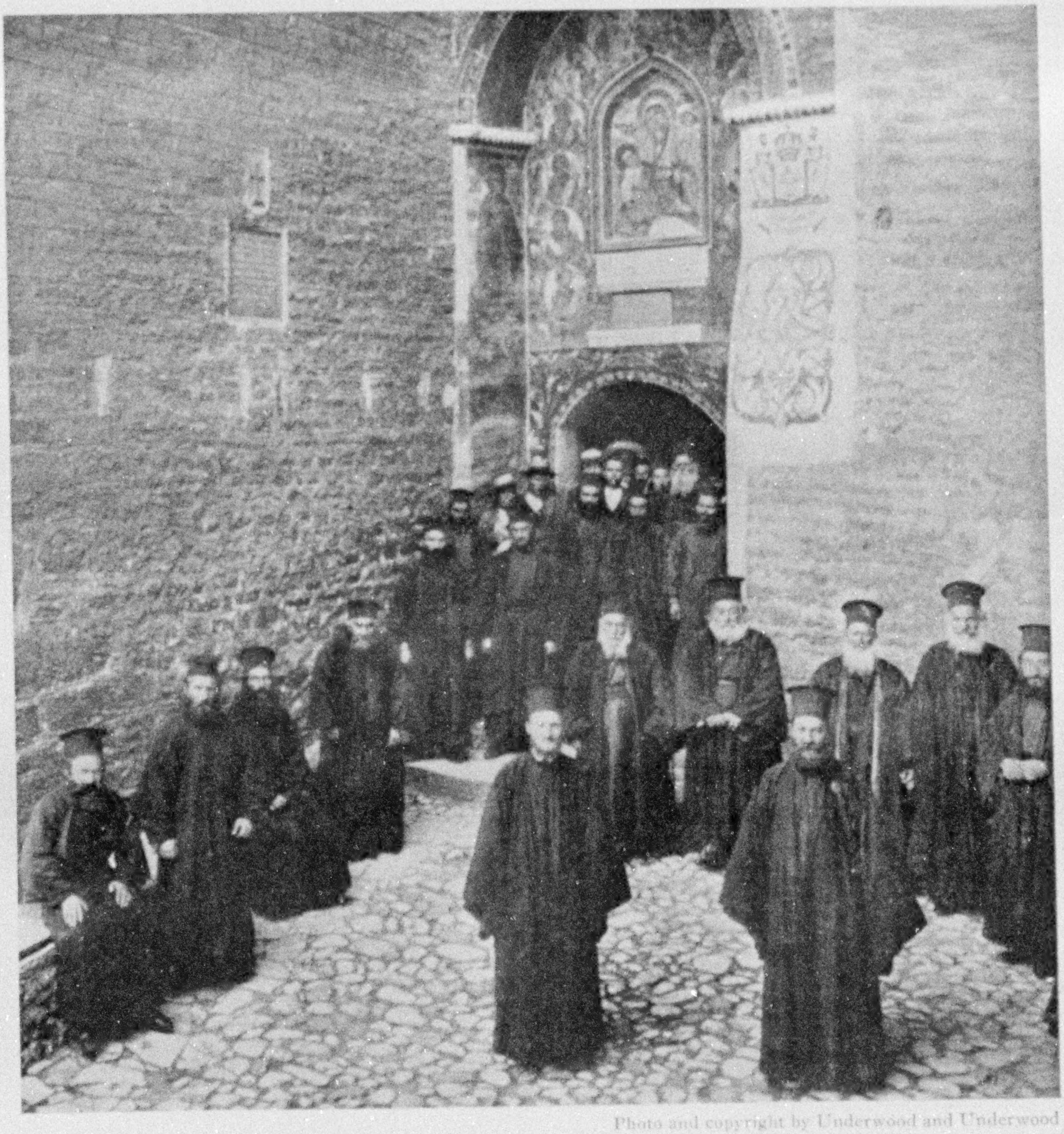


Photo and copyright by Underwood and Underwood

PIOUS MONKS OF THE EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCH AT DOOR OF MONASTERY: MEGASPELÆON, GREECE

"Of all the learned professions theology is the most neglected, the priesthood for the most part being scantily educated and in many cases actually illiterate. The cause of this, probably, is that, except in the higher orders—archimandrites, bishops, and archbishops—the rewards of the priesthood are very meager, it being no uncommon thing for a priest to carry on daily labor in competition with his parishioners on week days, while he contents himself with the mere recital of the offices—frequently by rote, for often he cannot read—on Sundays and saints' days" (see text, page 323).

ness. Indeed, the Greek of today, especially in the country, is the most hospitable of moderns. The best room in the house, the choicest tidbits at the table; all the resources of the family, indeed, are freely at the disposal of the passing stranger, without thought or desire of payment; and it is only by means of some subterfuge, such as asking the whole family to drink one's health, that one is able with difficulty to press money upon a host who has denied himself to make his guests comfortable. By some it is thought that this generous trait is a survival of the days of the Turkish oppression, when it was necessary to be

Photo by George Higgins Moses

A SECTION OF THE ERECHTHEUM UNDERGOING RESTORATION BY THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDY

The Erechtheum contains the shrine of Athena Polias, which was regarded as the most sacred in Athens. It held the ancient image which was said to have fallen from heaven. Near it stood the sacred olive tree, said to have been produced by Athena, in her contest with Poseidon, who, for his part, produced a salt-water spring by a stroke of his trident.

hospitable to the intruder to avoid spoliation; but I prefer to think that it is due to an inherent friendly disposition which the Greek of today has retained from his earliest days.

Long years of Turkish oppression have, however, left their mark; not in externals—for the jealous royalists who chiseled the N from the Napoleonic monuments were not more industrious in removing all traces of the usurper than the modern Greek has been in destroying all tangible evidences of the Turkish night—but in certain customs and attitudes of mind. Thus the position of women in modern Greek life is semi-oriental, to say the least.

WOMEN WITHOUT INDIVIDUALITY

While the great ladies of Athens have an active social career, Greek women, generally speaking, have no individuality. At parties the women generally sit apart, while in the country they are almost never to be found at table if guests are present, and upon them falls the greater portion of the labor of the household. Following the plow, harvesting, and work

THE GATE TO THE AGORA: ATHENS

The treasures deposited in the Parthenon at Athens belonged to the State and were controlled and disposed of by the vote of the people. Even the personal property of the goddess, the gold drapery of her statue, which was worth about $600,000, could be used in case of great need; but it had to be replaced in due time, with fair interest.

upon the roads are common employments for the Greek peasant woman. Unmarried, her parents and her brothers control her conduct, and a husband means merely a change of masters for whom she toils while he sits at ease. An improvement, however, is gradually developing. The Greek, much more than some of his Balkan neighbors, has outgrown the notion that the sole occupation fit for a man is warfare. Through schools, endowed and under royal patronage; through other en-

Photo by George Higgins Moses

ONE OF THE NUMEROUS LITTLE HARBORS NEAR CORFU

In its wonderful indentation of coastline Greece surpasses the other countries of Europe as Europe is ahead of every other continent. Except a few districts in Thessaly, no part of the country is more than fifty miles from the sea

terprises, and especially through the demands of modern business life, new avenues for employment and advancement are opening for women, and in another generation it is altogether likely that the women of Greece will be found with their sisters of the West, demanding as rights what they now regard as great privileges.

Nevertheless the martial spirit yet remains among Greek men, and the patriotic Greek regards himself as of greatest value to the State when he can present himself with many stalwart sons for service in the army. Among the lower classes—indeed, in most walks of life—the birth of a man-child is regarded as a supreme favor, and large families are the rule in Hellas. Consul General George Horton used to tell me with great amusement of an evening stroll which he took near the Acropolis, when he was startled by a leg of lamb which hurtled through the open window of a cottage, dashed against the wall of the house opposite in the narrow street, and dropped at his feet. It was followed by a volley of angry words, and as he listened he heard the irate husband berate his wife because she had given him no sons which he might give to the army.

A SPLENDID SOLDIERY

Thanks to the labors of the French mission, which, within recent years, has reorganized the army, and to the splendid example of the soldier-king, Constantine, and to the magnificent victories of the campaigns of the Balkan war, the Greek troops find themselves the equal of any body of fighting men in all the world.

Education in Greece is overdeveloped at the top. The framework of the public-school system is excellent, but the teachers' profession is held in slight repute and fails to attract either men or women of commanding ability. Moreover, the troublesome language problem, whereby the child receives instruction in a tongue which he does not hear at home, presents an almost insuperable difficulty for effective training of the young. The university at Athens, however, is a splendid institution. In its faculty are many rare scholars and fine administrators. Its enrolment is large, and the work it does is excellent.

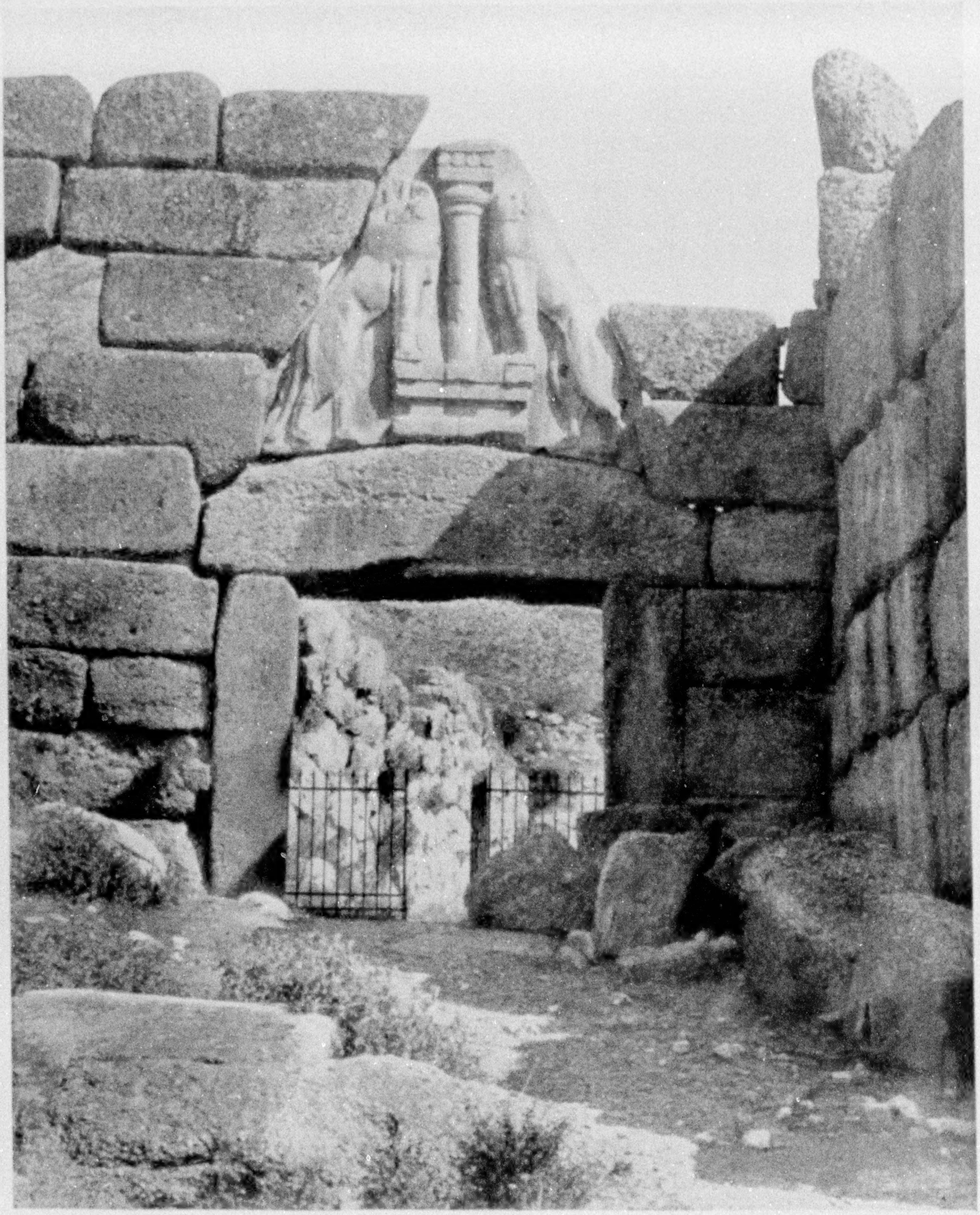
Confining its work as it does, however, chiefly to professional and philosophical studies, it has resulted in an overproduction of lawyers, doctors, and engineers, for whom the country can find no sufficient employment, and who have therefore turned their attention to politics and office-holding, with a disastrous reaction upon the public life of the country.

THEOLOGY NEGLECTED

Of all the learned professions, theology is the most neglected, the priesthood for the most part being scantily educated and in many cases actually illiterate. The cause of this, probably, is that, except in the higher orders—archimandrites, bishops, and archbishops—the rewards of the priesthood are very meager, it being no uncommon thing for a priest to carry on daily labor in competition with his parishioners on week days, while he contents himself with the mere recital of the offices — frequently by rote, for often he cannot read — on Sundays and saints' days.

This has always seemed to me a curious situation, because in Greece the church is held in deep and genuine veneration. During the long centuries of the Turkish subjugation, the Church and the Nation were synonymous. It was in the cloisters of the monasteries that the national spirit was kept alive, that the Greek language was preserved, and the Greek traditions nurtured. It was an archbishop of the church, Germanos, who, from his cell in the monastery at Kalavrita, organized the revolt which developed into the War for Independence. A striking statue of Germanos ornaments the ground of the university in Athens, and at its feet on Independence Day, the anniversary of that fateful morning when he issued forth from his cloisters bearing the sacred war banner of Hellenism, are laid the laureled tributes of the people whom he helped to freedom.

The Greeks, externally at least, are a deeply religious people, and the feasts and fasts are rigidly observed. When a Greek fasts, he fasts in earnest, almost his sole nourishment being a coarse soup



THE LION GATE AT MYCENÆ

Mycenæ was one of the most ancient cities of Greece, at one time being the center of a powerful State. In the fifth century it was destroyed by the Argives, and at the time of Pausanias it was deserted and has remained so ever since. The Lion Gate stands at the northwest corner of the Acropolis and is approached by a walled-in way, the object of which was to force any one approaching to expose his unshielded side to attack from the fort.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF DELPHI

The oracle of Apollo at Delphi shared with that of Zeus at Dodona first rank among those of the ancient world. A splendid temple was erected over a deep fissure in the ground, which emitted stupefying vapors thought to be the inspiring breath of Apollo. A priestess seated upon a tripod, overpowered by the exhalations, delivered the messages of the god. No colony was founded without the superintendence of the Delphian god. Crœsus was informed that if he undertook an expedition against Persia he would destroy an empire. The end justified the prophecy—his own went down.

XUM

Photo by George Higgins Moses

THERE ARE SAID TO BE MORE GOATS THAN GREEKS IN GREECE

"Greece is essentially a land of agriculture, preëminently intended to be such; but, owing to the tremendous drain by emigration from the rural districts, the progress of agriculture has been painfully deficient. In many places the land is tilled only by women and girls" (see text, page 307).

of black beans, palatable and nutritious, but likely to prove most monotonous after 40 days.

FEAST DAYS AND EASTER

Feast days are literally celebrated, the crowning festival of the year being, of course, that of the resurrection, following the rigorous abstinence of the 48 days of Lent. Greek orthodoxy then shows its wonderful symbolism at its best. The ceremonies begin in the early morning of Good Friday with a recitation of the so-called "Twelve Gospels," and on this occasion the embroidered cloth bearing a representation of our Lord in the tomb is placed upon a bier in the center of the church, where it receives the adoration of the faithful.

In the evening the burial service takes place, when processions issue from all the churches with torches, military bands playing a funeral march with muffled drums, and following the Epitaphios through the streets. In the line are the Metropolitan archbishop, the Holy Synod, and the priests, all in their most gorgeous robes and carrying the sacred emblems. Marching solemnly, are the Ministers of State and great dignitaries of the army and the navy; all about, the streets are lined with people bearing lighted tapers, and the solemn climax comes when the processions from the various churches file together into the great Square of the Constitution before the palace.

Shortly before midnight on Easter eve another great ceremony takes place before the cathedral, where, upon a platform, assemble the Royal Family, the ministers, and the dignitaries of the realm, each holding a lighted candle. The cathedral bell tolls the solemn hour of midnight; there is a moment's hush and the Metropolitan cries in deep tones, "Christ is risen." All the people respond, "He is indeed." The bells of the city break forth into pealing, bands of musicians play the national air, a salute of 101 cannon is fired, and the people hasten

Photo by George Higgins Moses

THE HILL OF MARS, WHERE ST. PAUL DECLARED THE UNKNOWN GOD

"Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars' Hill, and said, *Ye* men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious. For as I passed by, and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, TO THE UNKNOWN GOD. Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you" (Acts *17: 22, 23*).

Photo by H. F. Reid

THE MOST FAMOUS OF MOUNTAINS, MOUNT ARARAT IN ARMENIA

The peaks seen in the picture are Great Ararat (17,000 feet) and Little Ararat (13,000 feet). They are about 7 miles apart and form the boundary of Russia, Persia, and Turkey, to each of which they partly belong. "Armenia is the motherland, the cradle of humanity, and all other lands are her daughters; but she is fairer than any others. Even her mountain tops of perpetual snow are a crown of glory; the sun kisses her brow with the smile of morning, and she supplies the beautiful rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Pison, Araxes, and many others from the jewels of her crown" (see text, page 330).

home to break their long fast, each household having sacrificed a lamb for the paschal roasting. For days before Easter the roads leading into Athens are white with the flocks being driven for the festal sacrifice.

GREEK LABOR WELL ORGANIZED

Greek labor, though extremely well organized, is meagerly paid, day laborers receiving no more than three drachmæ a day (a little less than 60 cents), while skilled labor in the trades will average hardly more than twice as much. Carpenters, masons, and mechanics generally use the most primitive of implements; yet the amount of work which they perform in a day is astonishing. The guilds, or corporations, which correspond to our labor unions, embrace practically all the manual pursuits, and one of the most striking scenes that I recall from my Athens days was the wonderful demonstration of the organized guilds, 50,000 strong, who marched through the streets of the city in the early autumn of 1909 and presented to their King a petition embodying the demands of the revolutionary leaders of that year.

That revolution for a time threatened the throne. Its leaders sent the Crown Prince into virtual exile, where he remained for more than a year; and the King himself during that period was often of two minds regarding abdication.

But with the coming of Venizelos from Crete, to extricate the Military League from the parliamentary pitfalls into which it had tumbled, began the rejuvenation of modern Greece. Constantine was summoned home and replaced at the head of the army; military reorganization was taken up in all branches of the service; the ministries, too, were purged; the constitution was rewritten, and the country set in the path which led to the glories of the Balkan wars. The dreadful assassination at Saloniki cast only a brief shadow across the sun of Hellenic promise, and the recent general elections have shown that the Greek mind is now fairly freed from the shackles of jealousy, prejudice, and insubordination which so long have bound it.

Thus Greece of today looks both to the past and to the future. From the ages that are gone she has derived a splendid tradition. From the days that are to come she doubtless will take new glories.

ARMENIA AND THE ARMENIANS

By Hester Donaldson Jenkins

Author of "Bulgaria and its Women," in the *National Geographic Magazine*, April, 1915

ARMENIA is a word that has widely different connotation for different peoples. To us Americans it means a vague territory somewhere in Asia Minor; to the makers of modern maps it means nothing—there is no such place; to the Turks of a few years ago it was a forbidden name, smacking of treason and likely to bring up that bugaboo "nationalism," than which Abdul Hamid II feared nothing more, unless it were "liberty"; but to nearly two millions of Russian, Persian, and Turkish subjects it is a word filled with emotion, one that sends the hand to the heart and calls up both pride and sorrow.

Armenia is not easy to bound at any period of history, but, roughly, it is the tableland extending from the Caspian Sea nearly to the Mediterranean Sea. Its limits have become utterly fluid; the waves of conquering Persians and Byzantines, Arabs and Romans, Russians and Turks have flowed and ebbed on its shores until all lines are obliterated. Armenia now is not a State, not even a geographic unity, but merely a term for the region where the Armenians live (see map, page 359).

LARGER THAN GERMANY AND FRANCE

At the height of its power and at its greatest extent the ancient Kingdom of Armenia consisted of 500,000 square miles of fertile tableland, extending from the Black Sea and the Caucasus Mountains to Persia and Syria. It rises until it reaches 8,000 feet above the sea, then it ascends abruptly to the snow-capped peak of Mount Ararat, which is 1,000 feet higher than Mount Blanc. The land is fertile, rugged, and beautiful. A native of the country writes of it with pardonable enthusiasm thus:

"Armenia is the motherland, the cradle of humanity, and all other lands are her daughters; but she is fairer than any other. Even her mountain tops of perpetual snow are a crown of glory; the sun kisses her brow with the smile of morning, and she supplies the beautiful rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Pison, Araxes, and many others from the jewels of her crown. These rivers penetrate to every corner of the land, traverse many hundreds of miles to give life to the fields, the vineyards, and the orchards, to turn the mills, and finally close their course in the Caspian Sea, the Black Sea, and the Gulf of Persia, carrying the bounty and good-will messages of the motherland to her children in remote parts—to Persia, India, and Russia. From the same inexhaustible reservoirs she feeds her noblest lakes—Sevan, Urumiah, Van, and the rest."

TWO MELONS A CAMEL'S LOAD

This country of Asia Minor is a fine grazing land and an excellent agricultural region. It is so fertile that two melons are said to be a camel's load, and it produces grapes, wheat, Indian corn, barley, oats, cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar; all the vegetables that we know in America, quinces, apricots, nectarines, peaches, apples, pears, and plums. The Armenians export silk and cotton, hides and leather, wine, dried fruits, raisins, tobacco, drugs, and dyestuffs.

In minerals, too, the country is rich. Coal, silver, copper, iron, and other minerals lie beneath the surface, but the Turkish government has not allowed them to be exploited.

James Bryce thus speaks of the land:

"Here is a country blest with every gift of Nature; a fertile soil, possessing every variety of exposure and situation; a mild and equable climate; mines of iron, copper, silver, and coal in the mountains; a land of exquisite beauty, which was once studded with flourishing cities and filled by an industrious population.

"But now from the Euphrates to the Bosphorus all is silence, poverty, despair. There is hardly a sail on the sea, hardly a village on the shores, hardly a road by which commerce can pass into the interior. You ask the cause and receive from every one the same answer—misgovernment, or rather no government; the existence of a power which does nothing for its subjects, but stands in the way when there is a chance of their doing something for themselves. The mines, for instance, cannot be worked without a concession from Constantinople."

NO BRIEF CIVILIZATION

Into the soil of this beautiful and historic land the Armenians have thrust deep roots. No brief civilization is theirs dating back to *Mayflower* or even Norman Conquest, but one that is almost coterminous with recorded history; and every Armenian feels behind him this vast antiquity, giving him personal dignity and great national pride. They begin their history with the Garden of Eden, which they claim was in Armenia, basing the claim on the naïve statement that the land is beautiful enough to have included Paradise, and also laughingly asserting that the apples of Armenia were worthy to tempt a most Epicurean Eve. Their first recorded ancestors they find in the book of Genesis.

Russian Armenia consists of the provinces of the Caucasus, and further south the sun-baked plains leading to the base of Mount Ararat, where, in the midst of fields, vineyards, and cultivated fields, lies Etchmiadzin.

A taste for the arid red plains of Asia Minor, with their occasional beautiful tree or still rarer blue lake, is, I think, an acquired one, although I confess to sharing the love of the native for this brilliant land, where the soil is so red and the sky

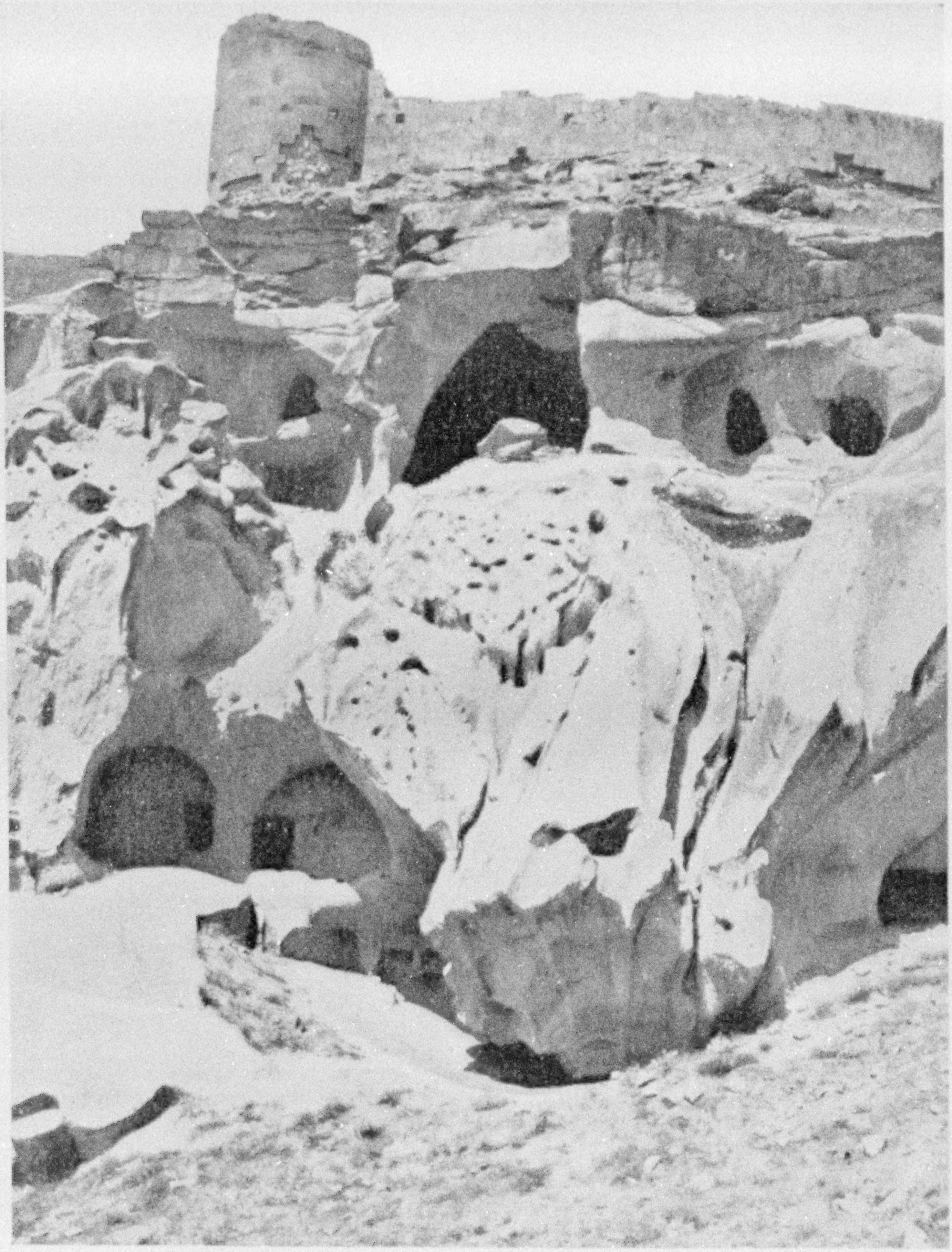


Photo from "Le Tour Du Monde"

THE RUINS OF ANI, THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF ARMENIA

During the early Middle Ages the Armenians, who have long been under Turkish rule, were independent. Ani was their capital, and it had its fortresses, palaces, and churches. Many of them are still standing, but the city does not contain a single inhabitant. It fell into the hands of the Turks in the fourteenth century and was desolated. For 500 years patriotic Armenians have returned from time to time to this scene of their former greatness, usually dwelling in its grottoes during their stay. These grottoes were hewn out of the solid rock upon which Ani was built.

THE MOST COMMON VEHICLE IN ARMENIA

"Armenia is not easy to bound at any period of history, but, roughly, it is the tableland extending from the Caspian Sea nearly to the Mediterranean Sea. Its limits have become utterly fluid; the waves of conquering Persians and Byzantines, Arabs and Romans, Russians and Turks have flowed and ebbed on its shores until all lines are obliterated. Armenia now is not a State, not even a geographic unity, but merely a term for the region where the Armenians live" (see text, page 329; also map, page 359).

ARMENIANS DANCING

The Armenian national dance is not such a thrilling affair as the fox trot, neither does it have the stately grace of a Virginia reel. It reminds one more of a rhythmic "Ring around the Rosey," like the Bosnian national dance

so blue and each tree is like a distinct personality. I know how homesick for this land the Armenian can be when he comes to our shores; I know how the iridescent lights fall on rolling lands, and how the gay flowers dot the fields in springtime, and how so many towns nestle in the "shadow of a great rock."

But no one could fail to admire the beauty of the Caucasus at first sight. It is hard to conceive a more wonderful journey than that over the Georgian road from the Georgian-Armenian city of Tiflis up into the fastnesses of the mountains, culminating in a face-to-face view of superb glacier-clad Mt. Kasbek, then down through the historic Gorge of Dariel to the plains once more.

THE ARMENIAN CHURCH

The Armenian Church is called after Gregory the "Gregorian," assuming no such pretentious title as "Orthodox" or "Catholic." It differs from the Greek Church very little in creed, but, unlike the Greeks, the Armenians are not theologically inclined, and lay little stress on doctrine. They have always been, however, devotedly trinitarian.

The Armenian Church has been persecuted not only by Moslem and Fire-worshipper, but also by Roman and Greek; yet it is one of the beautiful characteristics of this ancient church that it never persecutes in its turn. It fellowships with all churches, holding that Christianity means brotherhood through Jesus Christ and gives no warrant for oppression or anathema.

The music and ceremonies are naturally very primitive, dating back to the time when the courtyards of the church were the dramatic centers of the parishes and moral and spiritual lessons were taught through simple drama. Such services as those of Holy Week, observed even in our own time, illustrate this; for instance, the washing of the disciples' feet and the literal raising of Jesus by pulleys up a tower. The Greek Church preserves similar primitive histrionic services. Armenians love their church devotedly, and say that although they may get more instruction from a Protestant sermon, their own services seem to them warmer, touching their emotions and helping them.

ARMENIA'S ROME

The center of the Armenian Church is at Etchmiadzin, in the Caucasus Mountains, where stands the fine old cathedral built eight hundred years ago in response to a vision. This church, square and surmounted by an octagonal tower, with courtyard and outbuildings, and its altar in the center, has been a model for Armenian churches ever since; while the little chapel to Saint Gregory, in form a canopy, has become the type of the peculiar porches that are usually attached to Armenian churches. The cathedral contains a miraculous picture of the Virgin, many sacred relics, and the sacerdotal oil, with which every true Armenian must be anointed at his birth, his marriage, and just before his death. This oil is distributed for use to every Armenian church. There are also at Etchmiadzin gorgeous vestments, tanks of celebrated fish, a world-famed library containing 3,000 illuminated manuscripts, and some old portraits. Schools and an ecclesiastical college educate the Armenian youth for the priesthood.

Here under the shadow of Mount Ararat lives the "Catholicos," or pope of the Armenian Church, a stately man in splendid robes and hood, accompanied when he goes out by a bodyguard in scarlet and gold. The present Catholicos is George V, Surenian, the 127th Catholicos in regular succession from Gregory the Illuminator. Such is the oldest Christian Church.

Before we turn to the history of the Armenians let us consider their race and characteristics.

RESEMBLANCE TO THE JEW

Their appearance is definitely eastern; swarthy, heavy-haired, black-eyed, with aquiline features; they look more Oriental than Turk, Slav, or Greek. In general type they come closer to the Jews than to any other people, sharing with them the strongly marked features, prominent nose, and near-set eyes, as well as some gestures we think of as characteristically Jewish. The type is so

Photo by Stephen Van R. Trowbridge

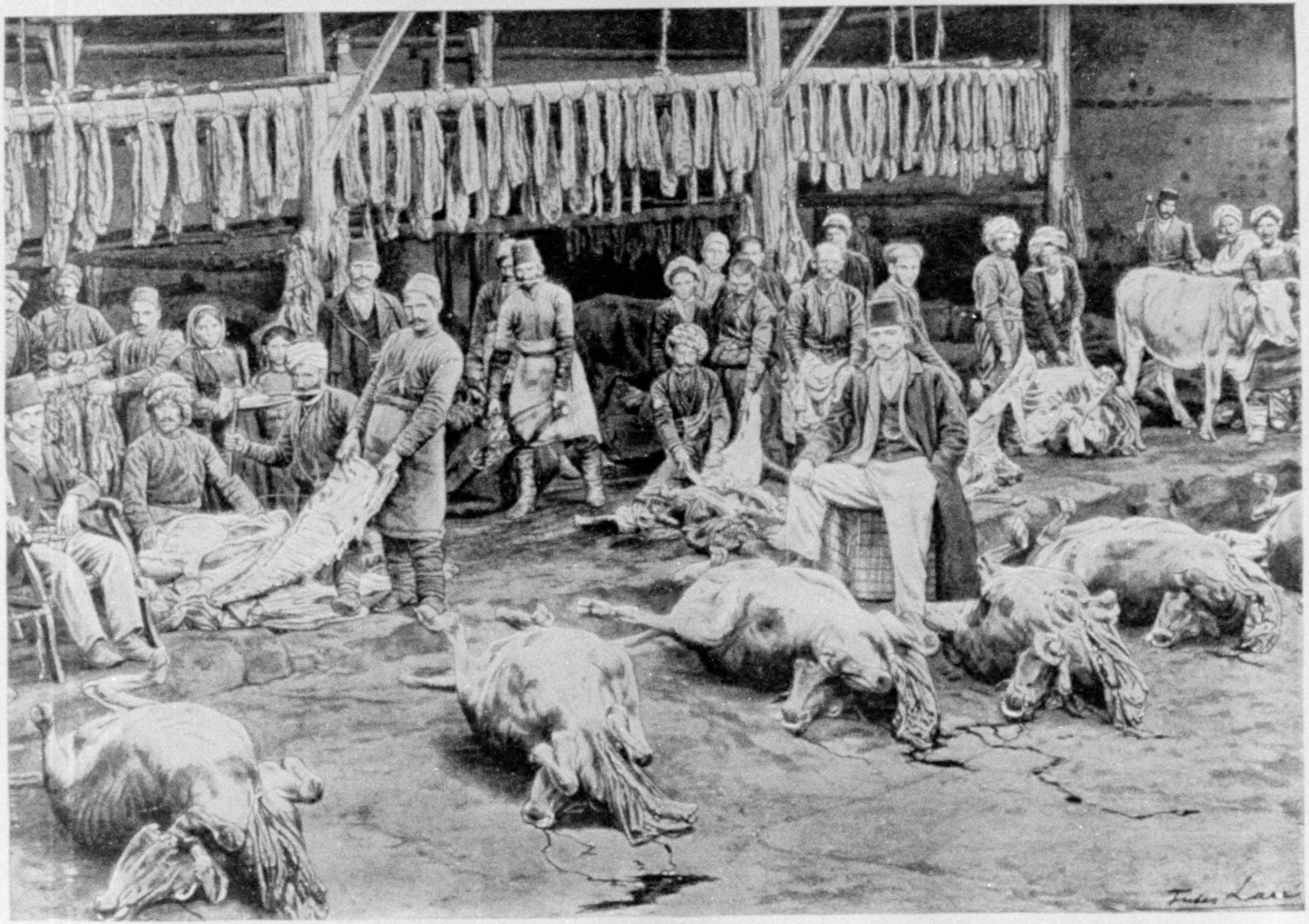
AN ARMENIAN WOMAN, A MOUNTAIN DWELLER, CARRYING A GREAT LOAD OF FIREWOOD DOWN THE ROUGH MOUNTAIN SIDE

The Armenians are the workers of the Near East. Added to a business ability superior to that of the peoples around them, they have, in sharp contrast to their Asiatic neighbors, great capacity for work and well-directed frugality.

pronounced that to those who are akin to them they seem often very handsome, while to westerners they seem a little too foreign-looking. Of course, the type is not always preserved; white skins, even an occasional rosy cheek may be seen, and there is a small number of fair-haired and blue-eyed Armenians.

The resemblance to the Jews does not stop with physical features, for the fate of the two peoples has been sufficiently similar to bring out common traits. Like the Jew, the Armenian has been oppressed and persecuted, and has developed a strength of nationality, a love for his own people, and a persistence of type rarely seen elsewhere. Like the Jew, he has learned to bend, not break, before the oppressor, and to succeed by artifice when opposed by force. How else had he survived? Like the Jew, he has developed strong business instincts, and like him he has a talent for languages, a power of concentration, and unusual artistic gifts. Both Jews and Armenians are very clever actors.

These resemblances have made many scholars question whether the two races are not akin; whether the Armenians may not be descended from the lost Ten Tribes of Israel. But the philological basis for such an hypothesis is lacking,



ARMENIANS PREPARING "BASTOURME," BEEF DRIED IN THE SUN, NEAR VAN

and the Armenians and their language are adjudged to be not Semitic, but Aryan.

My Armenian friends are to be found largely among my Armenian students at Constantinople, some fellow-teachers, and a few faithful servants.

When the present college was founded, a mere primary school called the Home School, its first students were Armenians eager to get an education. For many years the Armenians were the most numerous of the nationalities present. Scutari, where the college was situated until it moved across the Bosphorus last year, is an Armenian quarter, so that long after Greeks and Bulgarians came in larger numbers into the boarding college the day scholars were predominantly Armenian.

ARMENIANS AS STUDENTS

As students the Armenians differ among themselves, ranging all the way from dense stupidity to brilliance, but averaging high in their studies. Of the three students who distinguished themselves in philosophy in a dozen years, one was Turkish, one was Greek, and one Armenian. In English composition, while perhaps the cleverest and most humorous papers were written by Greeks, and the stories with the most action and vim by the Bulgarians, those showing the most grace and fancy were written by Armenians. Oriental girls rarely enjoy mathematics, but the one student who so craved mathematics that the professor in that department had to form special classes to give her all that advanced American colleges offer was an Armenian.

The college chorus and choir always contained many Armenians, and in my day the special soloist on all occasions was an Armenian who sang like a bird, with natural style. She has since studied music in Paris, and is now doing concert work in Constantinople. Like other Orientals, the Armenians have dramatic ability. I well remember one strongly featured Armenian girl who acted the double rôle of priest and king in a Sanscrit play with marked effect. I recall in that same year a pretty Armenian girl who played the part of Toinette in *"Le Malade Imaginaire"* with more charm and piquancy than I have seen in any American production of that classic. The pronounced features and splendid eyes and hair of so many Armenians make them extremely effective in tableaux.

FULL OF SENTIMENT

Armenian women are full of sentiment and emotion, and unless they have been repressed by harsh experience they are unrestrained in expression. When the news of the death of a schoolmate reached one of our dormitories, the girls wept and even screamed with such abandon that one of them became actually ill and had to go home. Yet under torture and persecution these women have shown marvelous patience and endurance.

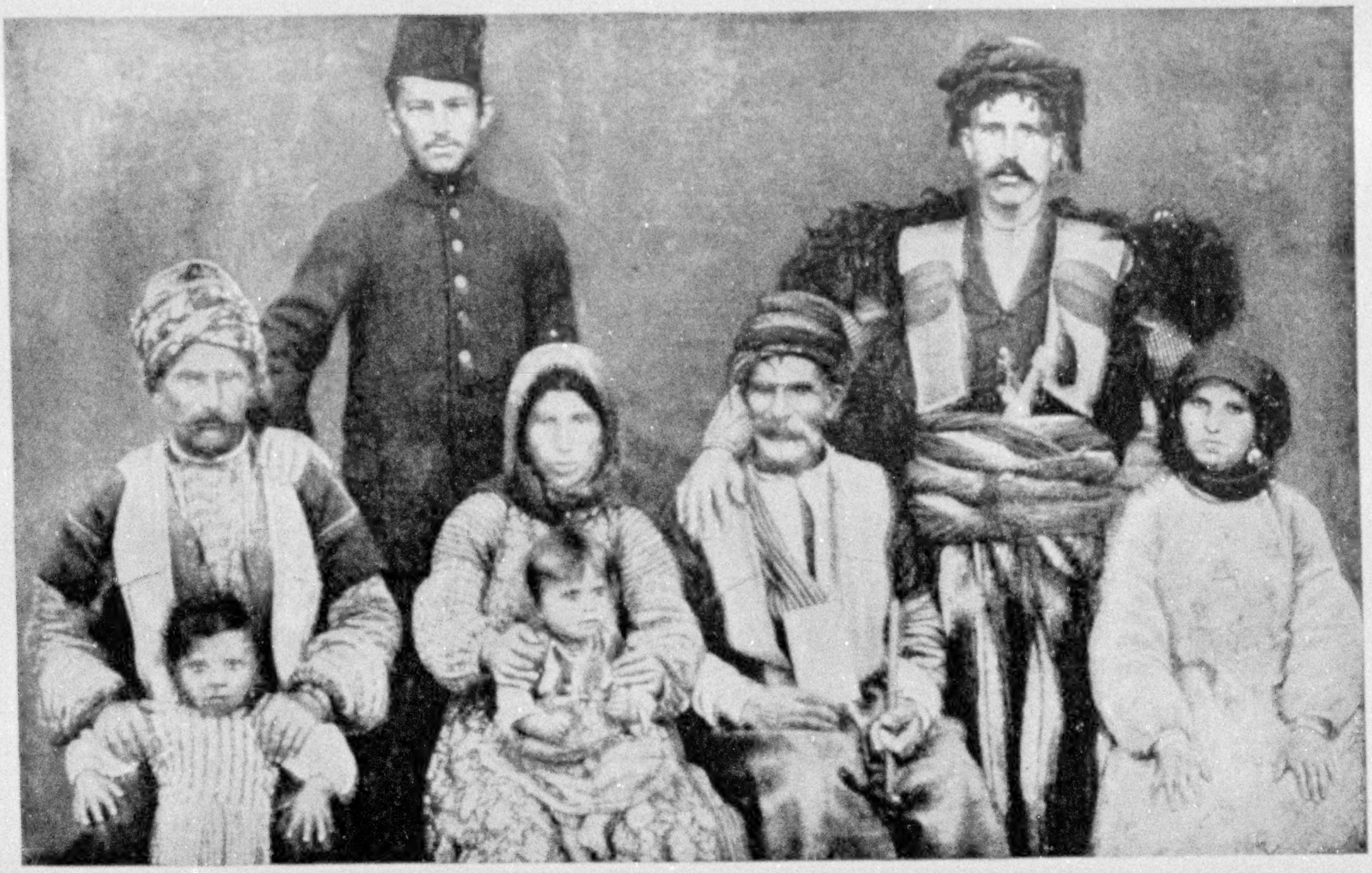
Where there is so vigorous a national pride, some personal conceit would naturally follow. That is not always the case; some of the most modest and humble of women are among my Armenian friends; but a characteristic expression of complacency that one often hears is: "He is a fine man; he likes *me*."

In these young girls does one find any reflection of the tragedy of the race? Yes, one does, although many an Armenian girl of prosperous family is as gay and light-hearted as a French girl. Let me tell of a few of our girls, giving borrowed names.

Filore was a sparkling girl, with jet black hair and shining eyes and teeth. She was delightfully responsive in class, although her quick appreciation was rather shallow. She was always happy and care-free. Her father was high in Turkish favor and she had apparently no consciousness of her people's sufferings.

Zabelle was another happy girl, but of quite a different type. She was small and plump, and maintained a position at the head of her class only by constant hard work. One would never associate her with tragedy in the remotest way. But when, in 1908, people's tongues were loosed, the press freed, and people seemed to wish to express their long pent-up emotions, Zabelle wrote a composition. She began in her clear round

SHOEING AN OX ON THE VILLAGE MAIN STREET: VAN



AN ARMENIAN FAMILY OF VAN

"Their appearance is definitely eastern; swarthy, heavy-haired, black-eyed, with aquiline features, they look more Oriental than Turk, Slav, or Greek. In general type they come closer to the Jews than to any other people, sharing with them the strongly marked features, prominent nose, and near-set eyes, as well as some gestures we think of as characteristically Jewish" (see text, page 334).

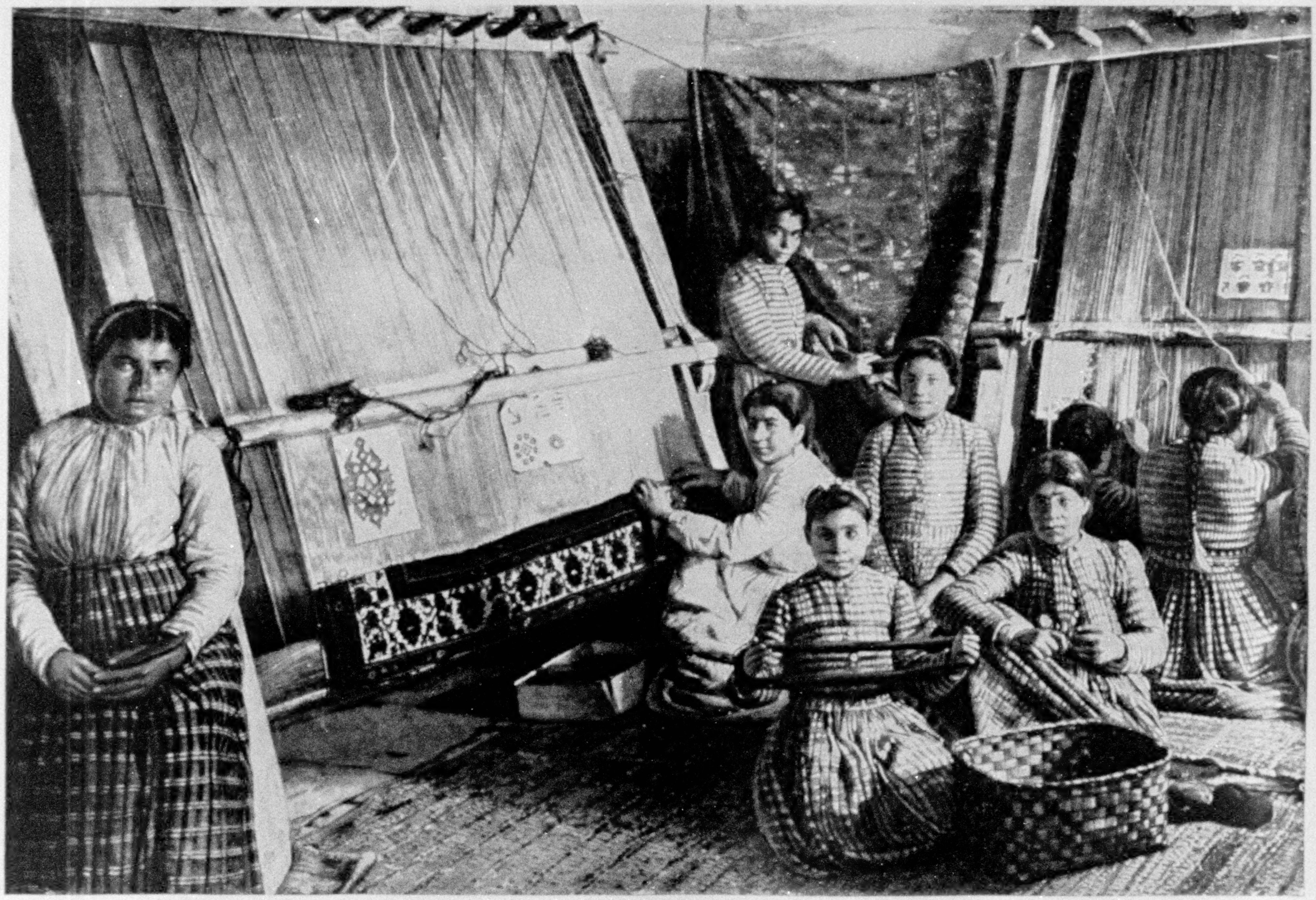
hand, "I have always wanted to tell about my cousin Mesrob, but I did not dare; now I can speak," and there followed a horrible tale of persecution, torture, and death inflicted on an innocent young man.

"MY COUNTRY"

Heigoohee was touching in her expression of the joy that it gave her after the revolution of 1908 to be able to say "My country," for she had always felt so lonely when among girls who had countries of their own, such as the English and Turkish girls.

One of the sweetest souls I ever knew was Annitza. She was a Protestant from one of the mission schools in Cilicia. She was older than most of the girls, a woman in character and suffering. She was very delicate and unconsciously appealing, and absurdly grateful for any little thing that was done for her. Her appreciation of beauty was very great.

Once I took her to see the wondrous mosque Sancta Sophia, in Constantinople, with a class of girls. She wandered off by herself, and when I found her she was sitting quietly wiping the tears from her eyes, because it was "so beautiful." Annitza was one of three girls who came from the district of Adana, where the massacres took place in the spring of 1909. For several weeks we gave these girls a separate place to eat and sit while waiting for news of their loved ones. One day I met Annitza in the corridor and uttered a light word. Her face stopped me, and I said quickly, "Bad news, Annitza?" She made a pitiful effort at self-control, then said "Oh, teacher, eleven of them!" and despite the respect that keeps an Oriental girl from familiarities with a teacher, threw her arms around my neck and wept. And that was not the whole tale. The next week added four more to the list of victims in her family. Patient Annitza, with her soft pathetic eyes, always



ARMENIAN GIRLS WEAVING RUGS AT VAN

There is a large American mission at Van, with schools, an orphanage, and a resident doctor. A French Dominican Mission, also, before the present war, maintained a school here

ARMENIANS

seemed to me a type of the Armenian victim.

A DISILLUSIONED SOUL

Hrypsimé was not a type at all; she was a strangely individualized girl, but the product of suffering and revolution. One would not have thought it to see her in school, eager to learn, docile, appreciative of all little gaities, patient in her poverty and humiliation. She was scarcely over 15 years old, a preparatory student, but her compositions revealed an embittered, disillusioned heart. She also began to express herself after 1908 and poured out tales of persecution and revolution with bitter vindictiveness and hate. On the day of the battle, April, 1909, Hrypsimé ran off to join the Red Cross. When I asked whether her mother knew, she shrugged and said: "My father gave his life for revolution; why should I try to save mine?" I do not know what has become of her, but I have often hoped that some one has been able to put into her heart the love and faith in man and God that her cruel childhood seemed to have crushed out.

No account of my Armenian friends would be complete without mention of Hozanna, faithful servant for 30 years at Constantinople College. Dear Hozanna, of the beatific name, the Madonna eyes, and the ample bosom, who gave "my teachers," as she called us, the home feeling, who sent us forth for our vacations with the phrase "Go with smiling," and welcomed us back with soft words of greeting.

To you, Hozanna, living your life of devoted service to the Americans, to you, and through you to the Armenian nation, I send my salaams.

TYPICAL TOWNS

A typical Armenian town of the better class is Bardezag, near the Gulf of Nico-

AN ELOQUENT PICTURE OF POVERTY IN ARMENIA

medea. This is a town of narrow streets, paved with great stones and bordered by dark, narrow houses made of the unslaked brick of the Scriptures, but with the straw much in evidence. The edges of the streets serve as gutters, and the doorsteps over them are littered with children. There is one school-house which is a sort of social center, serving as lecture-room or concert hall at need. There is, of course, the square Gregorian Church. There is also a silk mill, and the fields are filled with mulberry trees wherewith to feed the hungry silkworms. On the edge of the town are an English orphanage, founded after the massacre of 1896, and an American college for boys, the latter being the great center for enlightenment for the neighborhood. The fields are fertile and well tilled, but beyond them rise beautiful hills, whence descend the marauding Kurds to reap where they have not sown.

The people are largely agricultural, although there are many of them engaged in the intellectual and business interests of the town. The women wear Oriental costumes—bloomers, dark bodices folded across their breasts, hair braided in two or more braids, often dyed with henna, and when on the street a kerchief over the head. Most Christian women in the interior of Turkey find it safer to veil when abroad. In Constantinople the Armenian women dress like Europeans, but rather more showily. The men of Bardezag dress like the Turks, in loose collarless coats and the red fez, but in Constantinople dress like Europeans. There is considerable intellectual activity in Bardezag, and some noted revolutionaries have gone forth from that town.

AN ARMENIAN VILLAGE

An Armenian village of the primitive sort is Chalgara. When an American missionary brought report of this wretched little village, separated from its neighbors by the impassable roads, where the people were lost in ignorance and dirt, an Armenian lady, graduate of Constantinople College, offered to go and live with them. She took up this hard and disgusting life; she is teaching the people to read and write, to be industrious and honest, to grow vegetables and make clothes, to scrub their houses and say their prayers. Such is the work a consecrated Armenian can do for her people.

The best-known Armenian towns are Erzeroum, a fortified town containing interesting remains of the Seljuk Turk rule; Kharput, a little town 4,350 feet above the sea; Bitlis, not far from Van; Van itself, on the beautiful blue lake of the same name; Diarbekir; Marash, near stately Mount Tarsus; Tarsus and Adana, in the same district of Cilicia, and Marsovan. In all of these towns the population is partly Christian, partly Moslem, with enough armed Kurds to terrify the Armenians. Over the frontier, within Russian Armenia, lie Erivan and Etchmiadzin, with the city of Tiflis, which is largely Armenian.

One of the great Armenian cities, now but a heap of ruins, was Ani, in Cilicia, which was excavated in the last century and shows traces of a high civilization. Here are to be seen remains of conical-roofed churches and massive walls 40 to 50 feet high, flanked by many round towers and protected on two sides by deep gorges. Yellow stone-work, black basalt, decorative sculptures in the churches, rude carvings in the caverns, and faint remains of colored frescoes indicate an art development of no mean order.

BRYCE'S TRIBUTE

James Bryce, in his "Transcaucasia and Ararat," writes of Ani (see p. 331):

"These monuments leave no doubt that the Armenian people may be included in the small number of races who show themselves susceptible of the highest culture. They exhibit the Armenians as able and sympathetic intermediaries between the civilization of the Byzantine Empire, with its legacies from that of Rome, and the nations of the East. They testify to the tragic suddenness with which the development of the race was arrested at a time when their capacities thus formed were commencing to bear fruit."

The city of Ani did not last long. It fell into the hands of the Byzantines and was destroyed not long after. Its fate is

Photo by Fritz Morris

ARMENIAN WOMEN LISTENING TO A SERMON AT THE FUNERAL OF AN ARMENIAN ARCHBISHOP AT TEHERAN, PERSIA

Turkey is not the only country in the world with an Armenian population. Out of 2,900,000 Armenians now living, approximately 1,500,000 live in Turkey, 1,000,000 in Russia, 150,000 in Persia, and 250,000 in Europe, the Americas, and the East Indies

Photo by Stephen Van R. Trowbridge

THE LATE PROFESSOR H. BEZJIAN

A distinguished Armenian citizen of Aintab and Professor of Physics in Central Turkey College

sadly symbolic of the fate of Armenian homes from that time to our own.

AROUND ARARAT

Emerging from tradition, a distinct Armenian people appears about 1000 B. C., dwelling on the table-lands near Ararat. Having no natural boundaries, the State was seldom independent, but was subjugated in turn by Babylonia, the Medes and Persians, the Seleucidæ and the Romans. The ancient Oriental idea of conquest left, however, a good chance of national development. Conquest meant little more than tribute. The Armenians boast of a proud culture during the ancient period and lines of noble kings. The Armenians were closely allied to the Parthians by religion, culture, and propinquity, and were one of the few ancient peoples who were never Hellenized.

It is in the early Middle Ages—ages that we of the West call "dark," but that to the Near East was a period of great culture—that Armenia attains its highest position, and it is through Christianity that it made its contribution to the world.

In the year 310 A. D., 15 years before the establishment of the Greek Church, the Armenian Church was founded by Krikor or Gregory the Illuminator, and Armenia became the bulwark of Christianity in the East. Gregory was baptized by Christian relatives in his childhood. His story is an interesting one, telling of an early marriage, the birth of two sons; then of his "vocation" and entrance into a monastery; of his attaching himself to Tiradates, who soon became king; of Tiradates' persecution of Gregory because he would not accept the old gods; of years in prison; of his release in response to a vision; his miracles; the conversion of Tiradates and the baptism of a thousand Armenians, until in eight years Armenia was fully Christianized and the religion was adopted by the State.

Photo by Stephen Van R. Trowbridge

A CROWD OF TURKS IN THE MARKET-PLACE OF AINTAB

"In the courts of justice the word of an Armenian will not be taken against that of a Moslem. . . . No Armenian's life, his property, nor the honor of his women has been safe in Turkey for a century" (see text, page 354).

The mummied hand of Saint Gregory is still laid on the head of every bishop at his consecration, thus carrying on the most perfect apostolic succession in the world.

TRANSIENT GLORIES

The glories of independent Armenia quickly passed. With the seventh century there arose a power in the East more fatal to Armenia than any of her ancient enemies—the religion of Islam. Like wildfire, the religion of Mohammed spread from Mecca to Gibraltar; but when it reached the Armenian people it found a substance it could not consume; the Armenians could not be converted to Islam, although their kingdom could be burned to ashes and their people enslaved. Like fire and water, Islam and Christianity met and struggled, but neither could destroy the other, until they settled down in the same land, sullenly irreconcilable.

The races might long ago have been blended, for they are not temperamentally antagonistic, but, on the contrary, well fitted to be friends; but the two clashing religions, each claiming the world for its kingdom, could never be reconciled.

First, as the followers of the Prophet conquered Syria and the Armenian provinces of Byzantium, came the Arabs; later came the Seljuk Turks and subjugated part of Armenia, and finally the Ottoman Turk conquered a vast empire and set up his mosque in Agia Sofia.

Mohammed the Conqueror had not enough Moslem subjects to fill his empire or his conquered city, so he accepted his great body of Christian subjects with tolerance of their laws, customs, and religion. Many Turks today think that if he had pursued a policy similar to that of modern Russia and Germany, ruthlessly Turkifying and converting to Islam his foreign subjects, he would have made a homogeneous and happy Turkey. But he left the *Rayahs,* or Christians, contemptuously alone, granting them,

Photo by Stephen Van R. Trowbridge

KURDISH CHILDREN OF THE CITY OF AINTAB

however, no civil or military advancement unless they accepted Islam.

The Ottoman Empire was organized into *millets,* a religious division, there being an Orthodox millet, a Gregorian millet, a Catholic millet, and a Jewish millet, and in the nineteenth century a Protestant millet. Each of these millets has its head, who is its representative or ambassador at the Porte. This is not a purely ecclesiastical position, like that of the Catholicos, but is really a diplomatic and political office, and demands intellectual rather than spiritual qualifications.

PATRIARCH NOT ALWAYS RELIGIOUS

Therefore the patriarch of the Armenians is not necessarily nor by any means always a religious man, although an occasional patriarch, like Ismirlian, is worthy of great reverence. It is in this entanglement with politics, and in its ancient ritual in a dead language that lie the dangers to the Gregorian Church, namely, formality and lack of application to daily living. One of the best things that Protestant missionaries have accomplished in Turkey is revivifying this ancient and noble institution. It will readily be seen that when an Armenian leaves the Gregorian to join a Catholic or Protestant Church he in some sense loses touch with his nation, for nation or millet and church are practically one in Turkey. For this reason, if for no other, all missionary work within the church is better than that done outside.

Turkey governed very well, as governments went, in the first centuries of her rule, and the Armenians were not unhappy. They were not admitted to the army, but paid a head tax instead; but many of their men, cleverer than the Turk in finance, became advisers to royalty. The Armenians formed the body of industrious farmers in Asia Minor and were useful business men in the

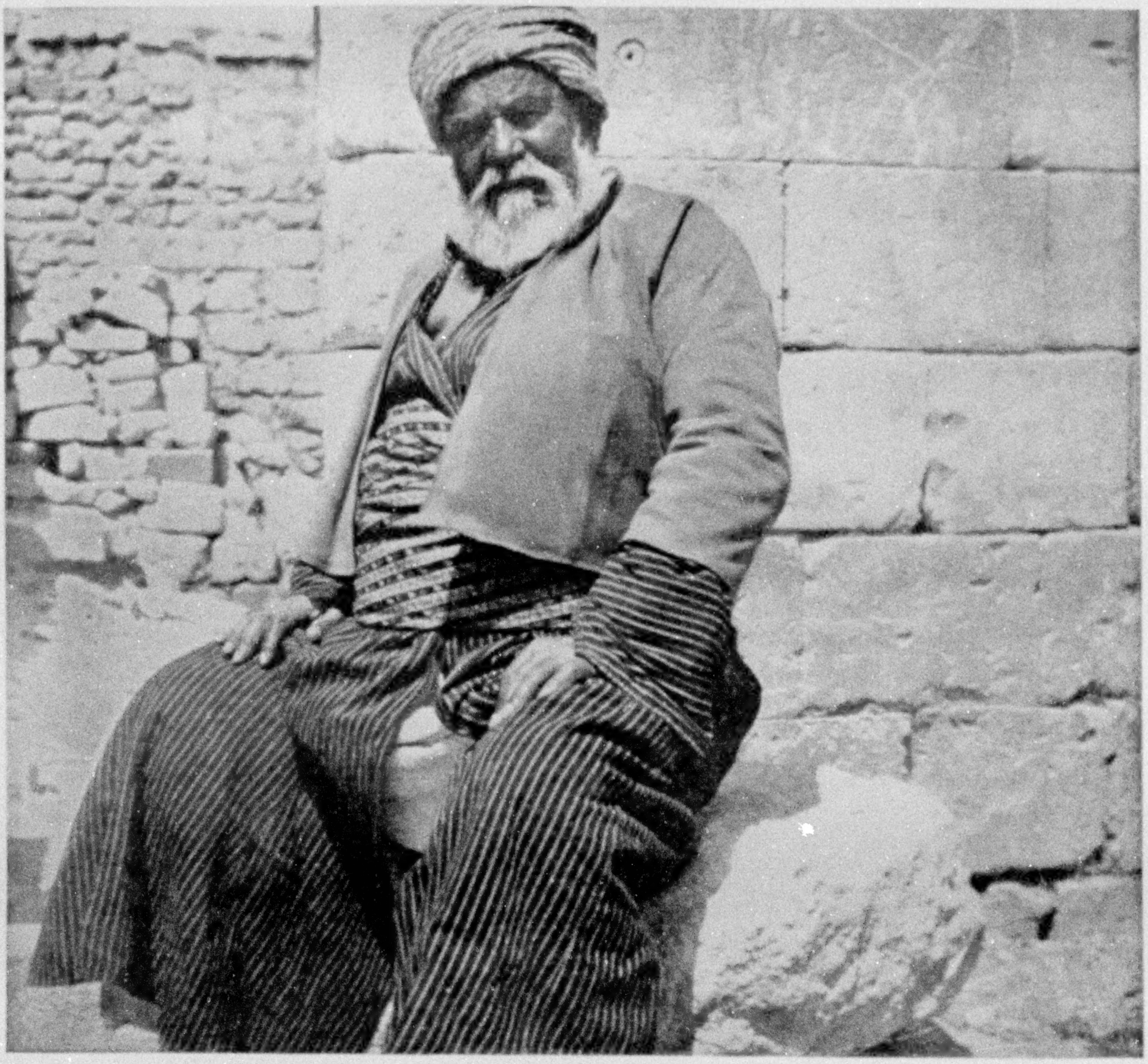


Photo by Stephen Van R. Trowbridge

HAJI AGHA, A KINDLY NEIGHBOR AND A MOST LOYAL FRIEND TO THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN AINTAB

In the massacre of 1895 he posted himself at the hospital entrance and prevented the mob from entering. He represents the better type of Moslem, who are not responsible for the Armenian massacres.

coast cities, where they won respect and envy. They have always been loyal citizens of Turkey, but they have not become converts to Islam, nor have they voluntarily intermarried with the Turks.

One curious instance of their separateness from their political masters is in their use of the Turkish tongue. Although the Armenians have lived centuries among the Turks, and many have been brought up in the Turkish rather than the Armenian language, they seldom speak Turkish without a very strong accent, amounting to a mispronunciation. It is one of the ways in which they have preserved their national individuality. There is little, if any, racial antagonism between Armenians and Turks. Had religion and politics never come to antagonize them, they could live together in essential harmony.

ARMENIA'S GOLDEN AGE

The Armenians boast a Golden Age in literature, when for a brief cycle of fifty years their writers burst into poetry and song, leaving a precious heritage of literature to their descendants. This period was ushered in by Saint Mesrob, himself a scholar in Greek, Syrian, and Persian, who took the limited Armenian alphabet and perfected it to express the Armenian language. It had thirty-six letters, but two have since been added.

Photo by Stephen Van R. Trowbridge

A TURKISH VILLAGE CHIEF (FOURTH FROM THE LEFT) AND HIS RETAINERS

Probably no people in history, not even barring the Jews, have been the victims of such a relentless persecution as the Armenians in the past third of a century. Sometimes the storm has abated its fury, only to start up again with increased energy, and the present terrible era in Armenia is but the climax of a generation of terror. In 1893 some of the Armenians sought to throw off the Turkish yoke. The revolt was quelled, and thereafter followed a brutal massacre in which thousands of lives were lost. In June, 1896, a disturbance in Constantinople, carefully planned and engineered by Moslems, broke out, and before it wore itself out between 6,000 and 7,000 Gregorian Armenians had been slaughtered in Constantinople, and from 20,000 to 25,000 outside of the Turkish capital. The actual perpetrators of the massacre were the local Moslems, aided by Kurds, Circassians, and Lazis. The best Moslems opposed it, but the ignorant and fanatical masses were stirred by a report that the Powers were going to coöperate with the Armenians in driving them out. Furthermore, their cupidity was appealed to by the fact that they would thus be able to wipe out the heavy debts they owed to Armenian peddlers and merchants. Horrible as have been the Armenian massacres of previous years, they are surpassed by the terrible conditions of 1915. The world has never seen a more furious effort to drive out a people, or more cruel methods in their execution, than are now being employed against this unhappy race.

Mesrob, aided by Sahag, next translated the Bible into Armenian and furnished the translation that is still used in the Gregorian Church.

Sahag also wrote epistles to many knights and emperors, all of whom, we are told, reverenced him and were greatly influenced by the saint. He wrote a large part of the Armenian Church history and composed many hymns. Another great name of this period is Moses of Khorene, who wrote a history of Armenia which presents tradition, old stories and ballads, and some real history. Although it is full of mistakes, it was the only source of Armenian history for a thousand years and has much real value.

Another valuable contribution to the learning of the Middle Ages was the translation from the Greek of many classics, some of which, notably a part of the writings of Eusebius, were lost in the

Photo by Stephen Van R. Trowbridge

BEATING UP OLD COTTON: AINTAB

Mattresses and pillows are made over every year. The old cotton packing is fluffed, cleaned, and aired by means of a great bow and a tightly drawn gut which is struck with a mallet.

originals and preserved to the world only through the Armenian translation. The Armenians are very proud of this classic literature and teach it in all their schools. There is today a revival of Armenian literature, modeled in part on these revered classics and in part on French and English modern writings.

The Armenians have a sense of style, a flow of language that often makes for oratory and fine writing. The Armenian language is rich, but harsh and guttural. Scholars say that it is an Indo-Iranian tongue, unique in its development.

But the most beloved of Armenian heroes, dearer than the mighty Dickran or Tiradates, greater than Saints Sahag and Mesrob, was Vartan. The story of his brilliant youth and the favor of Constantinople and Persian court; of his strong manhood, tested by the fierce persecution of Christians by Persia; of his military genius and success, and of his heroic death in the final battle that won Persian tolerance for Christianity, is one that Armenians never tire of relating. What solemn enthusiasm the students of Constantinople College always brought to the observance of "Vartan's Day!" With what praises of their national hero did they fill their compositions, and what pride of race shone in their sparkling eyes!

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION

The "Armenian Question" was brought about by the entrance of Russia upon the stage. Toward the end of the eighteenth century the province of Karabag, peopled by 200,000 Armenians and 100,000 Mos-

Photo by Stephen Van R. Trowbridge

AN ARMENIAN FARMER'S FAMILY

"The purpose of the massacres seems to have been to reduce the number of Armenians and to take possession of their property" (see text, page 353)

lems, and governed by Armenian chiefs under the suzerainty of Persia, was conquered by Russia, so that Armenia is now divided between Persia, Russia, and Turkey. The Armenians in Persia have been treated well and are content; the Armenians in Turkey were enjoying fair treatment up to 1876.

But the trouble had begun, for Russia had framed a policy for the protection of the Rayahs of the Ottoman Empire and annoyed Turkey greatly by her intervention and demands for "reform." At first it was her coreligionists, the Orthodox Christians, Slav or Greek, whom Russia sought to protect, but later it included the Armenians.

In 1876 there came to the throne of Turkey one of the most cruel and abominable tyrants whom the world has ever known—Abdul Hamid II. Shortly after occurred the Russo-Turkish War. At the Treaty of San Stefano, that closed the war, the grievances of the Armenians were definitely put forward, and Russia engaged to carry out reforms "in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians and to guarantee them security against Kurds and Circassians."

When England forced the substitution of the Treaty of Berlin for that of San Stefano, she divided the responsibility toward the Armenians and weakened Russia's power to help them. In the Cyprus Convention of the same year, 1878, the Sultan promised Great Britain to introduce reforms for the Protestants and other Christian subjects of the Porte. The Armenians at this time got very strongly the impression that England was their friend and protector. Their disappointment was very great when they gradually learned that the policy of Gladstone was not the steady policy of Great

Photo from Hester Donaldson Jenkins

A GROUP OF ARMENIAN GIRLS AT THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, CONSTANTINOPLE, REPRESENTING VARIOUS TYPES OF THE ARMENIAN PEOPLE AT THE PAGEANT GIVEN IN JUNE, 1914

"As students, the Armenians differ among themselves, ranging all the way from dense stupidity to brilliance, but averaging high in their studies. Of the three students who distinguished themselves in philosophy in a dozen years, one was Turkish, one was Greek, and one Armenian. In English composition the stories showing the most grace and fancy were written by Armenians. Oriental girls rarely enjoy mathematics, but the one student who so craved mathematics that the professor in that department had to form special classes to give her all that advanced American colleges offer was an Armenian" (see text, page 337).

Photo by Stephen Van R. Trowbridge

ARMENIAN BRIDESMAIDS

"Hrypsimé ran off to join the Red Cross. When I asked whether her mother knew, she shrugged and said: 'My father gave his life for revolution; why should I try to save mine?'" (see text, page 341).

Britain, and that England was more anxious to maintain the "sick man" on his tottering throne than to help his oppressed subjects. One finds considerable bitterness against England among the Armenians.

A CONCERT THAT FAILED

The article in the Berlin treaty has remained a dead letter. No reforms were introduced, and the appeals of the Armenians and their friends in Europe have failed to move the Powers to effective action. The ironically named "Concert of Europe" has never been ready to act together. At one time Germany, and at another time Russia, refused to act; but between them they sharply irritated the Turkish sultan against his Armenian subjects, and he began a definite policy of massacre against these harmless and useful subjects. The massacre of 1895-'96, that at Van in 1906, are some of the familiar illustrations of this policy, and have been proved to have been decreed by authority. The purpose of the massacres seems to have been to reduce the number of Armenians and to take possession of their property. This policy has, of course, driven the law-abiding Armenians into revolutionary societies, which worked for the downfall of Abdul Hamid and have earnestly striven for the freeing of the Armenian provinces.

Independent of the massacres, which, alas, have been of too frequent occurrence, what are the grievances of the Armenians against the Ottoman government?

ARMENIAN GRIEVANCES

They may be divided into two classes: those which arise from the deliberate policy of the government and those

Photo by Stephen Van R. Trowbridge

ARMENIAN BRIDAL PROCESSION TO THE CHURCH

"Like the Jew, the Armenian has been oppressed and persecuted, and has developed a strength of nationality, a love for his own people, and a persistence of type rarely seen elsewhere. Like the Jew, he has learned to bend, not break, before the oppressor" (see text, page 335).

which arise from the weakness and inefficiency of the government. To the former class belong the massacres, the impoverishment of the peasantry by taxation, and the impunity granted to the crimes of Kurds against the Christians, together with the disarming of the latter and the supplying of rifles to the former. To the second class belong disorders, utter failure of justice, wretched and unsafe transportation, and brigandage.

In the courts of justice the word of an Armenian will not be taken against that of a Moslem. The Armenian peasant or trader has to pursue his calling knowing that he cannot travel freely in the empire, recognizing that he will be so heavily and so unfairly taxed that he can scarcely make a living, and then when the struggle of the year is nearly over perhaps the Kurds sweep down from the mountains and seize his home for their winter shelter, take his crops, and even carry off his daughters. No Armenian's life, his property, nor the honor of his women has been safe in Turkey for a century.

The misgovernment of Turkey has found, of course, other victims beside the Armenians. Patriotic Turks have seen their country impoverished, their people oppressed, their trees cut down, their mineral resources undeveloped, their government despised by Europe, and their patriots and statesmen exiled. But hard as was their lot, it was not so hard as that of the Christians, and of the latter the Armenians have suffered the most. The case of the Turkish people got so bad that in 1908 there broke

Photo by Stephen Van R. Trowbridge

ROLLING OUT BREAD AS THIN AS BLOTTING-PAPER AND BAKING IT ON A DISC OF SHEET-IRON

This is the universal custom of baking unleavened bread in Turkish homes

out in Turkey a revolution, in which all the revolutionary societies of the country joined with the Young Turk party to overthrow Abdul Hamid and establish a constitution.

A TOUCHING FAITH

The enthusiastic belief of the Armenians in this movement was very touching. In the halcyon days that followed the announcement of the constitution, priest and imam went together to place flowers on the graves of massacred Armenians. One of the illustrious exiles who returned to Constantinople was the venerable Armenian patriarch Ismirlian. As his boat came through the Marmora it was met by thousands of little boats coming out to welcome him. When they drew in sight of Seraglio Point, where the waters of the Bosphorus meet the Marmora, Ismirlian said solemnly: "Let us kneel and pray over the graves of our dead. Here below us in the Marmora lie thousands. Let us pray God for their souls!" and, kneeling, he led his sobbing people in prayer.

Many an intelligent Armenian went eagerly to the new Turkish parliament as delegate from his hopeful people. It was an Armenian who wrote the song of freedom called "Fatherland." One of the most moving sights of that wonderful day when the first parliament met was a body of several hundreds of Armenians marching through the streets of Stamboul singing this song of "Fatherland:" they who for a thousand years had not been allowed to feel that they had any fatherland.

An attempt to break down the civil inequalities of the population of the empire was made. All citizens henceforth were to take the name of Ottomans, and

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Photo by Stephen Van R. Trowbridge

A STREET SCENE IN THE CITY OF MARASH

Marash is the principal city of the *sanjak* of the same name, not far from Aleppo. It is famous for its trade in oriental rugs and has a large Armenian population

the Rayahs were released from their special tax and allowed to enter the army. There were undoubtedly a good many changes for the better made after the constitution, but the old habits of corruption, of contempt for the Rayah, of leniency to the Kurd, and of general inefficiency remained. Armenians in 1909 were sadly shaking their heads and prophesying that the Young Turk party would fail, when came the counter-revolution, Abdul Hamid's attempt to repossess himself of the power. With supreme cunning he planned a series of massacres that should forever discredit the Young Turk party in Europe. In many cases the governors refused to execute the massacres, but in Cilicia they took place—a sickening succession of horrors.

The Armenians, infinitely saddened, reluctantly abandoned their hope of freedom through the Turk. Emigration began in considerable numbers to America, and in still larger numbers to Russia.

RUSSIA'S ARMENIAN POLICIES

Russia had long been the possessor of an Armenian question, too, and had sought to make Russians of its Armenian subjects in Transcaucasia. Its policy at first was one of russification. In 1896 Mr. Hodgetts quotes an Armenian priest of Etchmiadzin as follows:

"The great difficulty we Armenians have today is to get education. We are an ancient race, with a noble literature and a great cultural history behind us; but everything is being done to undermine that culture, to reduce us to the condition of brutes, to make us learn Russian, forget and neglect our own language, and thus become assimilated by Russia. But the Russians are intellectually, culturally, and racially our inferiors, and we mean to do all we can to retain our superiority."

In 1903 the Russian government despoiled the sanctuary of Etchmiadzin, carrying away coin and plate and taking over farms and lands belonging to the

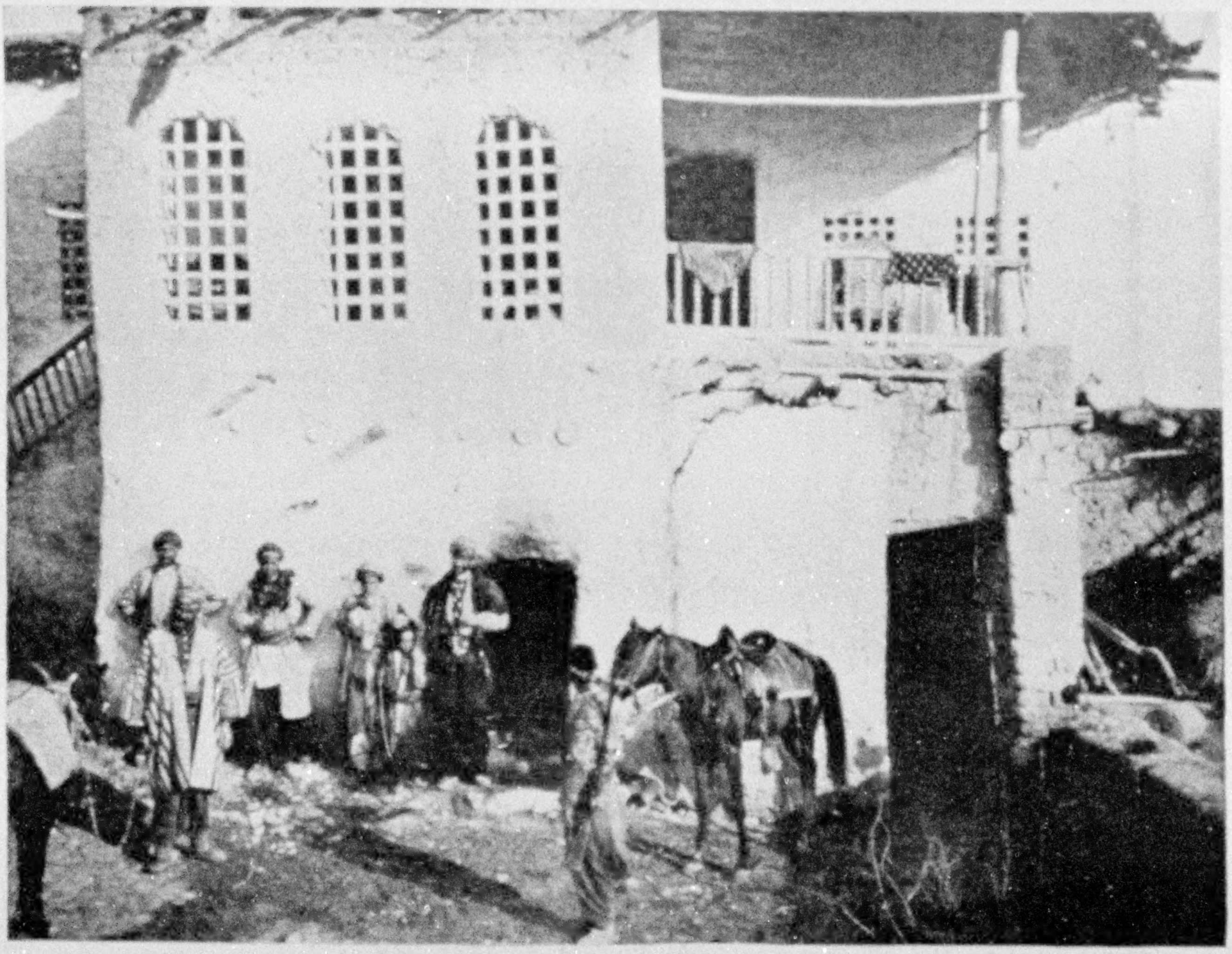

Photo by Stephen Van R. Trowbridge

THE HOME OF A TURKISH VILLAGE CHIEF

These local officials often have winked at massacres; the masses delight in them, since it gives the Moslem a chance to divide up the property of the more provident Armenians

church all over the land; furthermore, Armenian churches were closed and their services forbidden.

The government next attempted to bribe the Armenians to join the Orthodox Church; but neither coercion nor bribe could turn the faithful Armenian from the church of his fathers. This loyalty can hardly be said to spring from religious principle; for, as we have said, the two great Eastern churches differ practically not at all; it was merely another expression of the intense national feeling of the Armenians. Bandied from one political rule to another, never knowing political independence nor unity, they have sought that unity in their church. When they were thus suffering persecution, a traveling American missionary asked them, "Don't you wish you were still under Turkey?" And the reply came, "Yes; for Turkey lops off our branches, but Russia digs us up by the roots."

But in 1904 a new viceroy took the government of Russia and the policy was completely changed. The property taken was restored to its former owners, the Armenian Church was once more free, and with the freedom of the church has come the freedom to use their dearly loved vernacular and to maintain their excellent schools. The Armenians of Turkey, noting the improved conditions of their brothers in Russia, are emigrating thither in flocks, and at the outbreak of the present war in Europe many went over the frontier to offer their services to Russia, and many more are watching with eager hope the progress of the Allies at the Dardanelles.

AMERICANS MAKERS OF ARMENIA

If the Powers have done little for Armenia but raise false hopes, that is not true of the people of Europe and America. French missions are dotted all over Asia Minor, and German societies have

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Photo by H. S. Cresswell

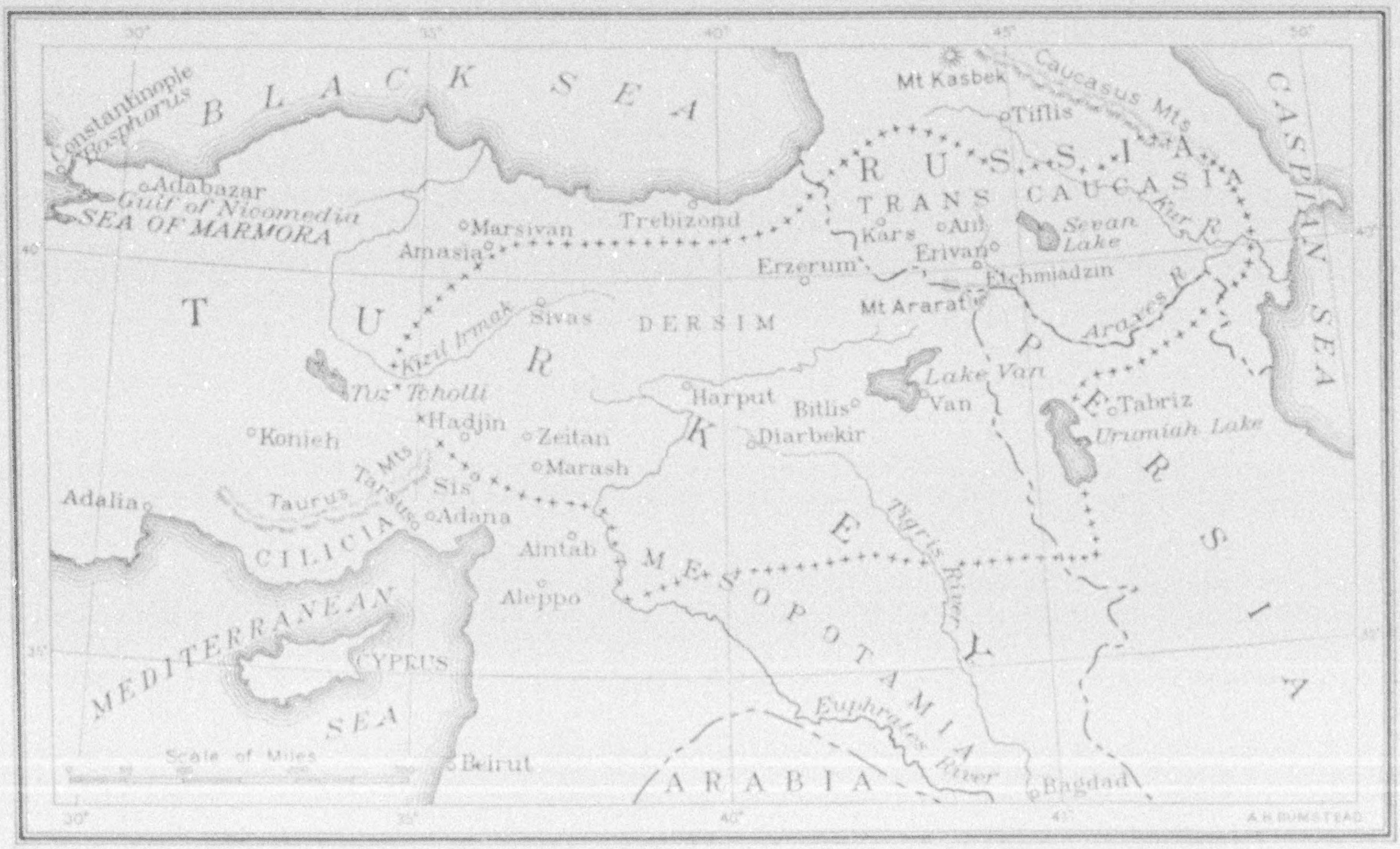
IN CONSTANTINOPLE ALL PARKS AND OPEN PLACES ARE NOW USED FOR THE MILITARY

"The Armenians state their desiderata thus: 'An Armenian administration in Armenia; the provinces of Van, Erzeroum, Diarbekir, Bitlis, Kharput, and Dersim to be grouped into one province, with an Armenian governor and an established gendarmerie'"

Photo by Stephen Van R. Trowbridge

TURKISH BOYS IN THE LARGE AND PROSPEROUS VILLAGE OF KIZIL HISSAR

Turkey has a total war strength of nearly 2,000,000 soldiers. The mobilization of 1914 brought out 750,000. Christian subjects generally are employed on transport and fatigue work.



OUTLINE MAP SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF ANCIENT ARMENIA (THE AREA INCLUDED WITHIN THE DOTTED LINE) AND THE COUNTRY WHERE THE ARMENIANS NOW LIVE

XUM

cared for children orphaned by the massacres, while English missions, schools, and orphanages attest a deep interest in the Armenians. But the greatest work done among them has been done by the Americans, whose schools and hospitals, says an Englishman, "might almost be called the makers of modern Armenia."

The American mission schools at Marsovan, Adabazar, and scores of other places are filled with Armenians, and the men's colleges at Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut, and elsewhere, and the women's college at Constantinople graduate each year numbers of eager, intelligent Armenian men and women.

The American Board of Foreign Missions, through its hospitals, kindergartens, schools, colleges and churches, its Bible societies and its press, has done an enormous work for the Armenians. These institutions have generally been open to other dwellers in the land; but the Armenians in their love for education have always been the first to profit by any school or literature at their doors. Often, also, they have been able to take the work started by the Americans and carry it on themselves, financing and administering it.

ROUMANIA, THE PIVOTAL STATE

By James Howard Gore

ANTIQUARIANS have for many years looked upon the country lying in the half embrace of the Carpathian Mountains as a field for pleasing speculation. Some find here the home, if not the birthplace, of the Aryan race, and while they realize the impossibility of fixing dates, even with the accuracy of a century, the less imaginative, though more cautious, student of race migrations can give in sequence the movements of peoples for twenty-five centuries, at least, over the territory now generically termed the Balkan States.*

They tell us that this region, in common with the rest of Europe, received its first blessings of civilization from the Orient, brought thither by the Phœnicians, the great merchants of antiquity. This civilization, after its development in Greece, spread westward and northward, infusing new life in its onward sweep, until Macedonia and Rome fell under its sway, and the great expanse lying immediately north of the Bosphorus and Hellespont, across the Danube, even to the foot-hills of the Carpathians, yielded in lessening measure with each advance to its beneficent influence.

* For a map see "Map of Europe," 28 x 30 inches, in 4 colors, published as a supplement to the August, 1915, number of the National Geographic Magazine.

With growth of power, both Greece and Rome sought new lands to conquer; Greece spread over the adjacent countries, while Italy, restrained on the east by the Adriatic, moved northward and thence to the east until the Danube Valley was practically Romanized, and Trajan's colony became so important that he gave to it a part of his own name and called it Dacia.

ROMAN ENVY

The fertility of the soil, added to the increasing commerce and its natural fortifications, proved so attractive that migration thither aroused the envy of mother Rome. Roman life, Roman usages, and Roman civilization covered like a sheet both banks of the Danube and became so firmly fixed that the whole region was like a lesser Italy.

To this day Latin monuments and inscriptions are found, the language spoken in some of the isolated districts reveals its Roman origin, and the name, Roumania, acknowledges its parentage; also the people, out of fancied resemblance to the great emperor, have preserved his name in "Trajan's Table"; and "Trajan's Prairie" and the "Road of Trajan" is their designation of the Milky Way.

A more material road of Roman origin, begun by Domitian, still exists along the

Photo by E. M. Newman

WORKERS IN THE FIELDS OF ROUMANIA

"The fertile soil of Roumania has been the source of its great prosperity, and at the same time the cause of most of its troubles. The Roman invader distributed large tracts to favorite veterans, and many estates to this day, in their designation, bear testimony to the fact that they at one time were the rewards of service to the Roman soldiers" (see text, page 365).

right bank of the Danube as far as a point opposite Orsova. In some places the road was hewn through solid rock, and in others, where the steepness made it impossible to cut a step-like way, a swinging shelf of planks formed the roadway.

The exploits of the Romans in conquering Dacia have been handed down to us by the vain Trajan, who had erected in the Italian capital the column that still bears his name. Apollodorus, the architect, has epitomized his master's conquests in the groupings of the 2,500 human figures that decorate this monument. His body is supposed to lie beneath; his statue once crowned its summit; but years ago the piety of the popes replaced it by one of St. Peter.

GOTH AND HUN INVADERS

The prosperity of this thriving Roman colony was destined to awaken covetous feelings, and, with the first signs of Rome's weakening, her outlying possessions became subject to attack; and the Dacian province could not hope to escape. By the middle of the third century, the Goths had invaded the Danube territory, and close upon them were the Huns, who, under Attila, were the masters of central Europe from the Rhine to the Volga.

These were the beginnings of the Germanic invasion, which, with the Mongolian incursions that followed, surged back and forth for ten successive centuries, uprooting from their very foundations Roman institutions and Roman civilization, and driving all who resisted into the fastnesses of the Carpathians, where, for a thousand years, the ancestors of the present Roumanians led a wandering pastoral life, handing down to the succeeding generation the tradition of their glorious past.

It is claimed that a people who have

Photo by Erdelyi

NATIVE ROUMANIANS OF WALLACHIA

Roumania is as large in area as Arkansas, but it has nearly six times as many people as that State

earned by continual struggle the right to live are always patriotic. If this be true, the many conflicts waged by the races occupying the Balkan States would place them high in the scale of love for native land, were it not for the fact that the most serious conflicts have been internecine.

TWO PRINCIPALITIES UNITED

While it would be interesting, though perhaps tedious, to narrate the tribal and factional wars of this region, the section now especially under consideration can be quickly reached by saying that the treaty of Paris in 1856 gave recognition to the two principalities—Moldavia and Wallachia—and empowered each to elect a ruler.

It was specified that the election in the two principalities should take place on the same day, but, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary, the electors wisely selected the same man—Cuza—who, under the name of Prince Alexandru Joan I, ruled rather ingloriously until forced to abdicate by the revolution of February, 1866. Though he achieved but little else, he can claim some credit for the *coup* which resulted in the coalition of the two principalities, whereby a new nation came into existence with the name of Roumania.

Photo by Frederick Moore

A RURAL VILLAGE IN ROUMANIA

"Roumania contains 53,489 square miles, an area slightly greater than England and Wales and only a little less than Massachusetts and New York combined. Within this territory there were, according to the last census, 7,508,000 inhabitants, or 140 persons to the square mile. This is a density of population slightly greater than that of Maryland" (see text, page 365).

ROUMANIAN CHILDREN

A boy and a girl are not accounted grown up before their first dance. "She dances at the dance" is the Roumanian way of saying that a girl is a child no more. At fifteen or sixteen the Roumanian girls begin to heed the national proverb, "Wed young, eat early."

XUM

HELPING THE PHOTOGRAPHER: ROUMANIAN PEASANTS

TYPES OF ROUMANIAN PEASANTS

The patriotism of the Roumanians living outside of the political boundaries of the country was illustrated during the National Exposition at Bucharest in 1906, when the authorities organized a number of "home-comings," setting aside a certain day for the visitation from each of the extra-Roumanian localities. Thousands of those living in Hungary and elsewhere came back home and took part in the gala exercises.

His successor was Prince Charles of Hohenzollern—a selection that did not meet with the approval of the allied powers that made possible this new kingdom—but before they could formally and unitedly protest the new prince regent was safe within his new dominion. It is a tradition that he made this hasty move under the advice of Bismarck, who suggested that even if he should be obliged to lay down his newly acquired scepter, it would be for him "an interesting experience and a pleasing souvenir."

DEFEATED TURKS AT PLEVNA

Prince Carol, the Roumanian equivalent for Charles, gave new life to a people who had known only the heel of the oppressor, and instilled such a vigorous spirit of nationalism into all classes that when he, in answer to Russia's pleading, defeated the Turks at Plevna, they acclaimed him King, and the sovereigns of Europe, with varying degrees of reluctance, recognized him as worthy to wear a kingly crown, made in this instance from a Turkish cannon.

His nephew is now on the throne, and, being one degree further removed from foreign allegiance, he may be said to be by that same amount more Roumanian. Time alone can tell.

Because of the kaleidoscopic changes that take place in this part of Europe, it is almost unsafe to give the metes and bounds of any of the constituent States. But the last word has it that Roumania contains 53,489 square miles, an area slightly greater than England and Wales and only a little less than Massachusetts and New York combined. Within this territory there were, according to the last census, 7,508,000 inhabitants, or 140 persons to the square mile. This is a density of population slightly greater than that of Maryland.

As a result of the shiftings of boundaries, there are at the present time practically half as many Roumanians living under the Austro-Hungarian flag as there are under their own. In Transylvania 60 per cent of the population are Roumanians, while Bukovina has nearly one million, and more than that number make their home in Bessarabia.

ETHNICAL BOUNDARIES DISREGARDED

Impersonal and inhuman diplomacy has taken no account of language and feeling as a basis for boundaries between people that are one in spirit; but while it threw beyond the fictitious wall persons ethnically allied to those within, the State, by way of compensation, gained no little security from the fact that beyond the political frontiers the kingdom is girdled round by Roumanian communities.

The State that seemingly gained by the inclusion of an alien race has had its administrative difficulties greatly increased, for a people so devoted to their own land, its customs and government, cannot easily be assimilated by another.

This patriotism was shown during the time of the national exposition at Bucharest in 1906, when the authorities organized a number of "home comings," setting aside a certain day for the visitation from each of the extra-Roumanian localities. On these occasions the visitors, wearing the native costume or the dress of their province, were received by the municipal authorities upon their arrival at the station and escorted through the decorated city to the exposition grounds, where entertainments of many sorts awaited them.

The older people were encouraged to come, and carriages were at the disposal of those who could not walk in the procession, or who, attempting to walk, found their strength insufficient. No one could look on these festivities without a feeling of conviction that patriotism such as this is an asset of great value to the native land if their possessor live within it, but a liability of grave concern when the home is on alien soil.

PROSPERITY AND TROUBLE

The fertile soil of Roumania has been the source of its great prosperity, and at the same time the cause of most of its troubles. The Roman invader distributed large tracts to favorite veterans, and many estates to this day, in their designation, bear testimony to the fact that they at one time were the rewards of service to the Roman soldiers.

Photo by E. M. Newman

ROUMANIAN PEASANTS AT A FAIR

"To wear store-made clothes was, until recent times, a token of indolence or awkwardness on the part of the females of the family—characteristics that are the butt of most of the jokes improvised by the leader of the Sunday village dance" (see text, page 375).

Later conquerors quarreled over the division of the soil—the most valuable booty available—and in their greed gave the farmer peasant but little for his labors. Even after stable government was secured, the easy method of collecting taxes by farming them out placed such burdens upon the poorer classes that they were obliged to relinquish their lands to persons better able to pay the taxes or influential enough to avoid them.

The continuance of this process threatened to eliminate the peasant farmer and increase to a dangerous point the holdings of a few. In 1821 this fear became acute, and steps were taken to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural classes. This movement was accelerated by the revolution that swept over Europe in 1848—a revolution that was social rather than political—and finally culminated in a new code of laws relating to land tenure, by virtue of which 400,000 persons received allotments of land, and ultimately 48,000 bridegrooms were given ground upon their marriage.

COMPLICATED LAND OWNERSHIP

The land question has been complicated by the alien ownership feature, the inhibition of land ownership by Jews, and the greed of tenants who are themselves renters. Still the government has acted with such wisdom that out of 33 million acres of arable land the small farmers have a little more than one-third, while the large proprietors have 13 million and the State 6 million. The lands held by the State, known as Crown domains and consisting of 12 estates, exercise great influence as model establishments.

On these, both field operations and large industries are carried on, many small trades established for adults, and schools conducted in such a way as to stimulate imitation. Conservation of natural resources is taught by precept and example, and forestry, which was a hobby of the late King, found a quick response from the peasants, who affectionately call the oak his brother and the

Photo by International Press Photo Company

WEDDING CEREMONY IN ROUMANIA

"When there is a wedding, the horses weep three days beforehand," says a proverb of the Roumanians. This proverb comes from the fact that in the country there are many contests of speed between the riders in the groom's party and those in the bride's party.

XUM

Photo by E. M. Newman

NOT THEIR WORK-A-DAY DRESS

Approximately 86 per cent of the population of Roumania reside on the land, with the result that crop failures occasion great distress

Photo by International Press Photo Company

ROUMANIAN BEAUTIES IN THE NATIVE COSTUME

"The most important thing about the costume is the fact that it is entirely made at home by hand, so that the dress exemplifies both the taste and skill of its owner, and gives to the mate-hunting swain an index to these all-important qualities" (see text, page 369).

elm his first cousin. In passing, it might be said that lumber in various forms ranks fourth in the list of Roumanian exports.

Of equal importance has been the systematic endeavor to have the peasants properly housed. Beginning in the Crown lands, a decree has fixed the type of houses that can be built; it prescribes the minimum amount of light and air, and the officiais charged with the enforcement of these regulations are required to give advice to neighboring peasants who desire to build. Many of the large land owners are emulating the example of the directors of the Crown lands, and in various sections of Roumania one may find villages of peasant farmers that cannot be surpassed for comfort and neat appearance.

A Roumanian village looks its best in the spring, when nature, awakened from the sleep of winter, is green and fresh. At Easter the cottages have been whitewashed and the door and window frames freshly painted in bright colors. The thatched roof has been put in order, and in its entirety the cottage calls to mind the black-eyed country girls, with their glistening strings of multi-colored beads around their necks.

ROUMANIAN PEASANT WOMEN

This rudely drawn picture will bring to the minds of all who have visited Roumania the vision of some of the peasant women met by the roadside. It will be recalled that they are the fairest among their neighbors, and that this natural gift is most apparent under conditions best calculated for its preservation. Their dress is varied and elaborate. The foundation is a sort of shift, reaching to the ankle, the upper part embroidered with colored cotton, usually red or black. Over this is a petticoat, which, in its material and detail, reflects the taste and buying power of the wearer.

On her head the peasant woman wears a scarf of cotton tissue with silk stripes, if her means permit, and on gala occasions she puts on a brighter kerchief, ornamented with a fringe or a row of spangles.

Both men and women seem partial to having their heads covered, even in the house; but it is not regarded proper to eat without removing the hat.

The most important thing about the costume is the fact that it is entirely made at home by hand, so that the dress exemplifies both the taste and the skill of its owner, and gives to the mate-hunting swain an index to these all-important qualities.

In no part of Europe do the peasants hold so tenaciously to their distinctive costume as in the uplands of Roumania. It is, in fact, almost an asset in nationalism, and its unifying influence was emphasized some years ago by the present Dowager Queen, when she herself put on the native dress.

ESSENTIALLY AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY

Roumania is essentially an agricultural State, and for the peasant no work is so attractive as farming. The rich soil insures a good return for his labor, and crop follows crop without demanding repeated fertilizing. It is confidently asserted that there are estates which, although long under cultivation without a single manuring, continue to yield twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre, while other tracts, more scientifically handled, produce as much as thirty-six busheis to the acre. It is because of this fertility that the Danubian States rank with Russia, Argentina, and the United States as the chief wheat-growing countries on the globe.

On the other hand, since 86 per cent of the population reside on the land, crop failures occasion general distress, and Roumania will continue to suffer from economic depressions as long as she remains exclusively dependent upon each recurrent harvest, and looks to foreign countries for even the most trifling products of the manufacturing industries.

The soil is equally adapted to corn (maize) and would be called upon for greater crops if the demand should justify it. The ease with which corn can be converted into sustaining food tempts the people to give but little attention to the form in which it is prepared for consumption.

Polenta, a sort of mush, can be made of corn-meal and water, and if time or

Photo by Erdelyi

ROUMANIAN WOMAN WITH SPINDLE

After the sheep are shorn the wool comes into the women's hands; after varied processes of washing, combing, and spinning, the worsted is woven into all sorts of carpets, blankets, coverlets, and clothing.

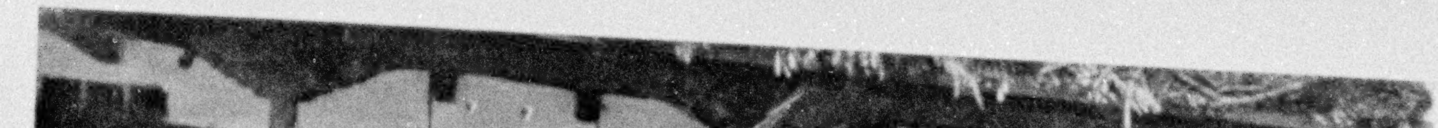
energy be lacking, it will be placed on the table insufficiently cooked. Although many believe that this is the cause of the greater part of the pellagra so common in Roumania, it is difficult to persuade the peasant to exercise greater care in the preparation of polenta or substitute for it some of the many palatable dishes that can be made from corn.

INTRODUCING AMERICAN CORN

It was for the purpose of improving these conditions that I introduced into Roumania a type of corn better suited to her soil and climate, showed the peasants how to improve their meal, taught them — through my wife—to prepare a variety of dishes from corn in its different forms, and compiled for their use a

ROUMANIAN SCHOOL-HOUSE

"Although an act passed in 1864 endowed Roumania with free and compulsory elementary education, the services of the children were deemed so necessary for doing the work around the house that the schools were slimly attended. . . . Then, too, the absence of any disrespect for illiterate parents prompted many to feel that education has but little efficacy in the social uplift" (see text, page 384).



A COUNTRY-SIDE SCENE IN ROUMANIA

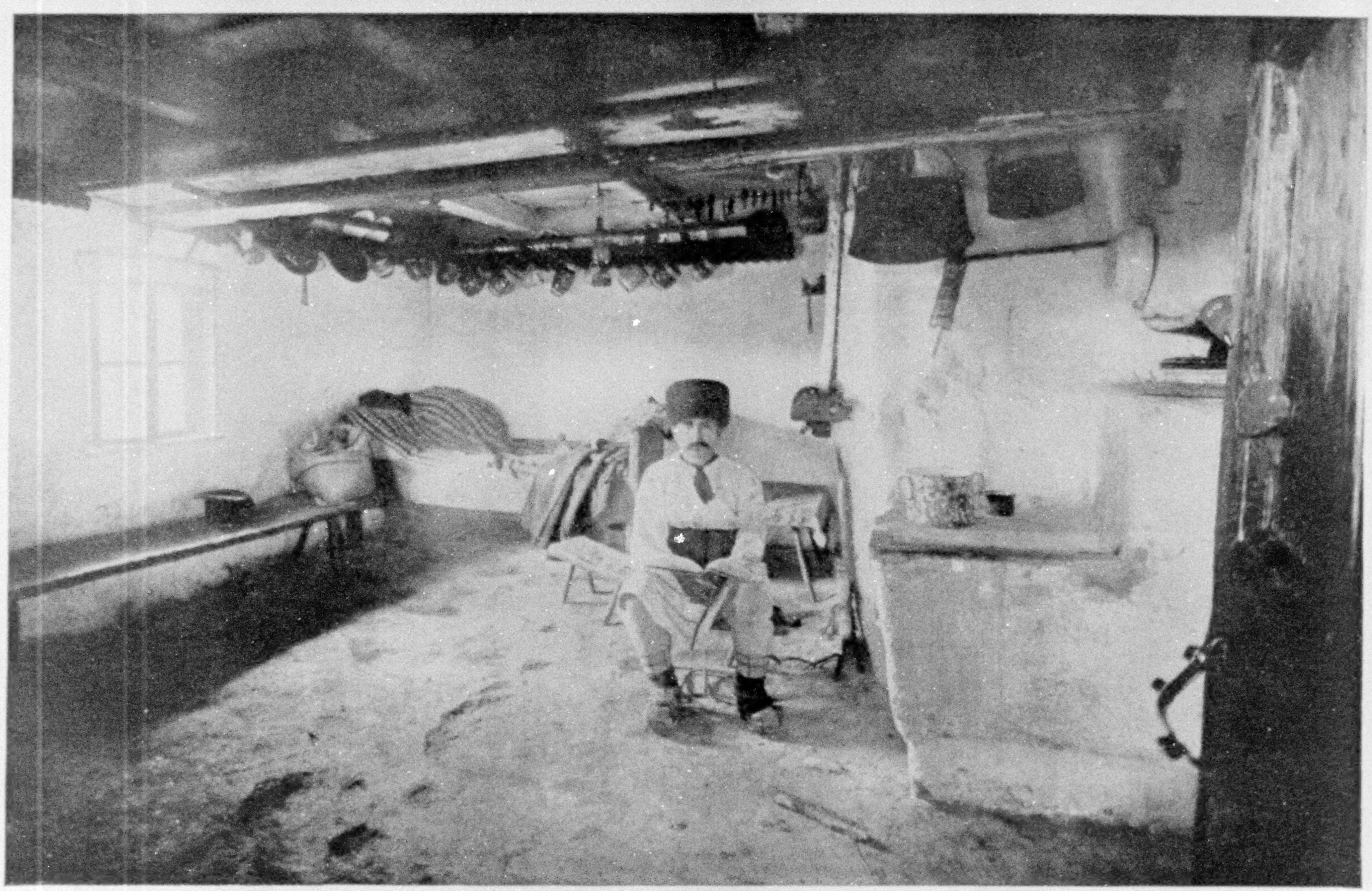


Photo by Erdelyi

INTERIOR OF A WALLACHIAN HOUSE

No Roumanian housewife dares be lazy and few of them are inclined that way. A woman who does not do her family laundry regularly is likely to hear everybody at the neighborhood dance reciting for her benefit lines like these: "Green leaf of a tulip, how industrious my wife is! She set the pot for the washing and grass has grown underneath!"

collection of recipes to be printed for gratuitous distribution. Some benefits must have been the result, for three years later—the intervening time having been sufficient to afford a test—we were decorated for "distinguished services to the kingdom."

The government has established a system of agricultural syndicates whose members may acquire, by payment on the installment plan, implements and superior wheat and corn for seed; and the crops can be sold through the association directly to the consumer or to a wholesale dealer without passing through the hands of middlemen. The various provincial syndicates are placed under a central organization sufficiently close to the national bank to have command of the funds required.

PLANTING BY SIGNS

It is undoubtedly true that the fertility of the soil and the ways of working it are large factors in determining the magnitude of the crop, but a good harvest depends very much upon the weather, and the anxious farmer is always concerned for fear that it may not rain in time, or that it will not stop raining, or that the ripening grain may be beaten down by hail.

To relieve this anxiety, he has formulated a number of signs in which not only the moon, but all nature, takes part. Thus, when the sparrows flutter about, chirruping; when the cattle show nervous restlessness and the forest gives forth unusual sounds; when the cock crows all day long, the ducks thresh the ground with their wings, and the frogs croak incessantly; when the mist rises, the sun sets in a cloud, and your ears itch, there surely will be rain.

When, on the other hand, the sparrows take a bath in the dust, when the storks stand quietly in the field, the lambs gambol gaily, and the cat, after washing her face, looks at the door, there will be fine weather.

But when the sparrows are hurrying about looking for shelter; when the lark dashes against the window; when cattle bellow, looking up into the air, and the pig goes about with a straw in his snout, then a storm is threatening. These are some of the evidences of weather changes, but it is possible, many believe, to bring about the desired change, such as stopping a disastrous rain, by interring a doll at the cross-roads or throwing into a well some holy image.

However, unfavorable weather conditions are noticed only in bad years; at other times the farmer will tell you, "When God gives, there is plenty for man and beast."

The women, too, have their signs and omens, and these are associated with the moon. A brooding hen is not to be set on her eggs at new moon, because the chickens then will waste their energy in shrieking; the hair is not to be cut during a waning moon, for then it will fall out. The whitewashing of the walls, on the contrary, should be done during a waning moon, for then the troublesome insects will be killed.

The sowing of seed is also regulated by the moon. If the root is the important part of the plant, the seed should be sown during a waning moon; but if the part outside of the earth is to bear fruit, the sowing should be done during a waxing moon.

A LAND WITHOUT A SPRINGTIME

The climate is not so mild as might be expected from the low latitude of the land, it being the same as that of northern Italy. Coming under the influence of the Mediterranean on the west and the mountains to the north and east, the kingdom is subject to the extremes of a subtropical summer and a winter of the Hungarian plains. "Roumania," says Carmen Sylva, "has only three seasons, and of these one alone—autumn—is fine; in these parts there is no spring."

The Roumanian is not a tradesman, and his main interest lies in farming. Even the selling of the surplus grain usually takes place at his farm to itinerant buyers, for he seems to be wary of the town merchant, and rarely trusts himself to the wiles of the city, except on the occasion of the annual fair. But still he is an industrialist in his own way, and almost everything about the house—even not infrequently the house itself—is of

Photo by E. M. Newman

BAREFOOTED PEASANT WOMEN OF ROUMANIA

"Cooking, unfortunately, is not cultivated as it should be. . . . So few Roumanians have gardens that they are called *bulgarii*, since the greater part of the vegetables grown are in the hands of immigrant Bulgarians" (see text below).

his own handiwork. It would seem that with some encouragement and a little training the village industries could be greatly improved, possibly to such an extent that the balance of trade would rest permanently in Roumania's favor.

The great industrialist in the peasant's home is the housewife. Within the house she is complete mistress, and the greatest help she can expect from her husband is limited to splitting an occasional armful of wood, milking the cow, or fetching a pail of water. First of all, she must prepare the morning meal; then the house must be swept, after having sprinkled the floor to lay the dust.

"STAINING THE SUN'S FACE"

The sweepings are thrown out on the rubbish heap and covered by the accumulations of previous days, so as not to "stain the sun's face"; for if this should be done in summer, the sun might, in revenge, burn up the crops, or, in winter, cause suffering by excessive frosts. If the stress of work should defer the sweeping until evening, the rubbish is not removed before the next morning, otherwise the cows would lose their calves.

Domestic duties follow in close order, and the few hours left free by housework are claimed by harder labor in the fields, where she "makes a hand" at everything except loading hay, for which she is not presumed to have the requisite skill.

Cooking, unfortunately, is not cultivated as it should be, and the people seem to be content with simple fare and a sameness that yields but little to the seasons. Gardening is looked upon as petty farming and not worthy of the attention of a man who calls himself a farmer; in fact, so few Roumanians have gardens that they are called *bulgarii*, since the greater part of the vegetables grown are in the hands of immigrant Bulgarians.

As a contributing cause to better health, as well as in the interests of economy,

Photo by E. M. Newman

MEN OF THE WORKING CLASS

"Another economic weakness arises from the fact that the rural population, which works so arduously during the summer, has practically nothing to do in winter. During the idle months they spend for daily necessities all they earned when work was plentiful" (see text, page 376).

the use of vegetables should be encouraged, especially since the soil and climate are adapted to a range as wide as can be found in our Middle Atlantic States. Beans, however, are in favor, for meal made from dried beans furnishes the basis for the dishes used on fast days; but potatoes do not have the popularity they deserve.

FROM SEED TO GARMENT

Some of the outdoor work is almost wholly in the hands of the woman. She takes the hemp and the flax from the seed to the finished garment, and deems herself fortunate if the husband plows for her the ground. As the spinning and weaving is done by the women, the clothing worn by the family are tangible evidences of the taste and industry of the women-folk.

To wear store-made clothes was until recent times a token of indolence or awkwardness on the part of the females of the family—characteristics that are the butt of most of the jokes improvised by the leader of the Sunday village dance.

While these remarks apply primarily to conditions in the country, the fact that only 14 per cent of the entire population live in the 71 towns of Roumania suggests that they may be accepted as applicable to the land.

In this connection it should be stated that in Roumania there is an exceptionally clear line of demarkation between the rural and the urban population. To escape the isolation inherent in large estates, their owners live in the cities or larger towns. This more intimate association stimulates social rivalries, and polish is sought in travel and foreign

schools, with a decided preference for France.

Thus it happens that the higher classes, without distinction as to politics, the descendants of the Boyars—the landed aristocracy—as well as the rich citizens, use, in general, the French language in their daily intercourse, reserving the Roumanian tongue for those cases where it is prescribed by law—in the parliament and the law courts. As this restriction does not affect the women, those of higher rank take but little interest in the native melodious Roumanian and would not deign to write the least important note in that language.

FRENCH *vs.* GERMAN

Against this Gallicizing of language, as well as of habits and customs, a reaction has developed, and attention is being directed to the rich literature in prose and verse, based on the Roumanian folk-lore. The proximity to Austria, and Vienna, her alluring capital, and the influence exerted, however unintentionally by the Hohenzollern ruler and his accomplished Queen, bring the German language to the Roumanians as a second competitor.

Because of these distracting agencies, Professor Xinopel, of the University of Jassy, never concludes a lecture, no matter what may be the theme, without impressing upon his students their obligation to use and develop the language of their fatherland. Evidently this propaganda is meeting with some success, as may be inferred from the forcible interruption by Roumanian students of a play given in French by a ladies' charitable organization in Bucharest.

This outburst, resulting in a riot that kept the city in a state of siege for four days, was not because of any animosity toward the French people or their language; it was simply a mark of their greater love for Roumania and her tongue. It will be remembered that at one time during the Franco-German War the people of Bucharest expressed themselves so violently against Germany that Prince Charles felt impelled to declare his intention to abdicate—a resolution he fortunately did not execute.

HER ENTIRE PUBLIC DEBT IN GERMAN HANDS

But, on the other hand, France has frequently shown an indifference to Roumania's wishes. Thus, in the Congress of 1878, it was one of the French delegates who, against the protests of the Roumanians, secured the adoption of a measure granting equal rights to the Jews—a proposition, however humane, that was exceedingly unpopular with all Gentile classes. Seven years later it was a Frenchman who proposed that the policing of the Danube be intrusted to Austria, and years after Roumania had been declared an independent State France refused to conclude with her a commercial treaty, on the ground that she was still under the suzerainty of Turkey.

The economic relations of Roumania present a number of anomalies. Almost her entire public debt is in German hands, and from that country she imports annually goods to the value of 35 million dollars, while her exports to Germany are only one-seventh that sum. From Germany come war material and a small amount of machinery, and this is only partially paid for with food products.

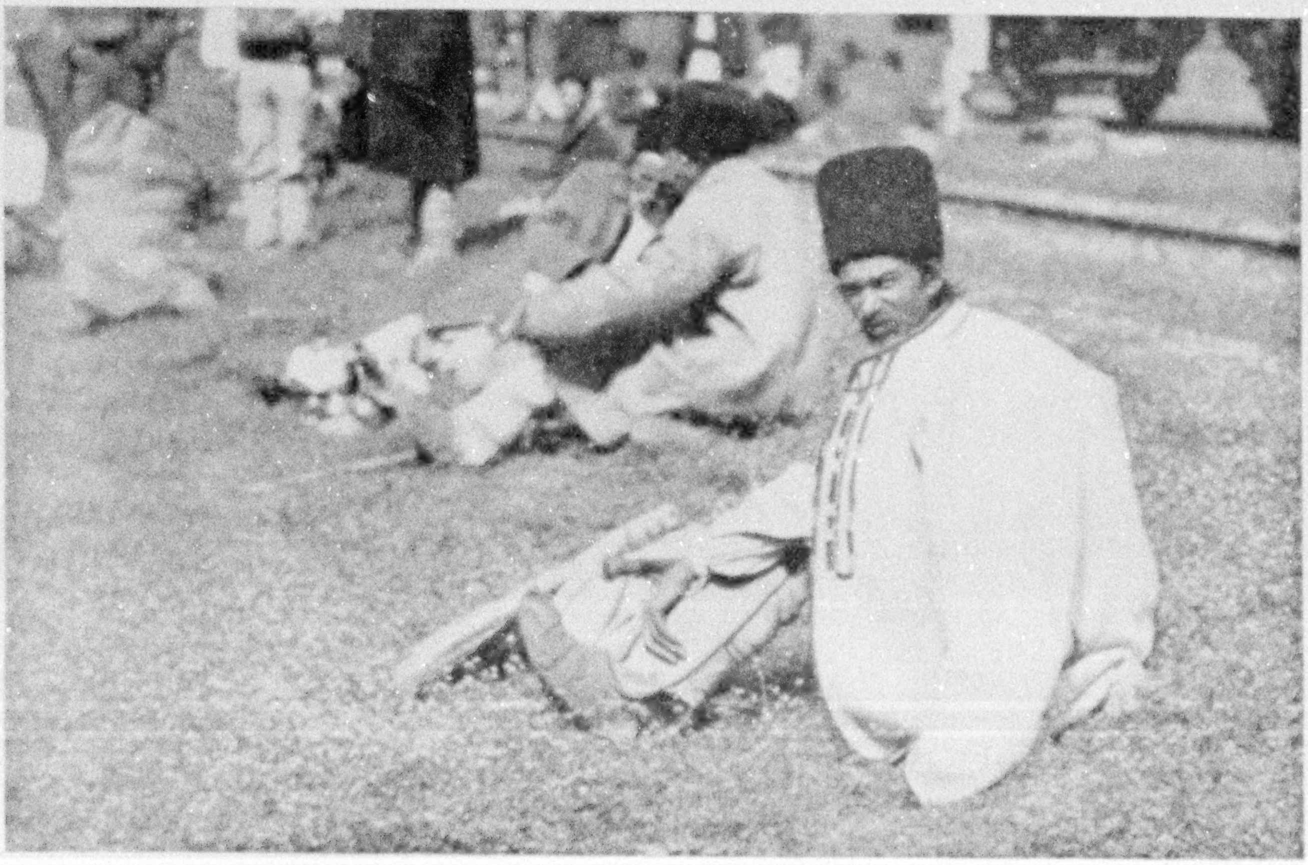
To France she sends five million dollars' exports and makes, in return, purchases amounting to twice that sum. Belgium equals France in her imports from Roumania, but she sends in return exports having the colossal value of fifty million dollars. It is true that a very large part of the goods coming from Belgium did not have their origin there, but had simply passed through that busy country with the place of manufacture unnoted.

With the balance of trade against her in such a large measure, it is evident that Roumania must develop her home industries to avoid financial difficulties. Even if raw materials should be lacking, it would be quite possible to buy them with her present exports, and probably, in addition to meeting her own necessities, to enter foreign markets now unknown.

Another economic weakness arises from the fact that the rural population, which works so arduously during the

ALONG THE RAILROADS OF ROUMANIA

"The railway system has developed somewhat slowly, due, perhaps, to an unwillingness to displace the efficient team-freighting from which so many peasants derived a livelihood. Still there are now within the State 2,333 miles of line, of which the government owns 2,100 miles" (see text, page 383).



RESTING BY THE ROADSIDE

Photo by E. M. Newman

ROUMANIAN GIRLS ARE GREAT BELIEVERS IN SIGNS

The Roumanian peasant girl determines whether she and her lover are destined to get married or not by taking two pig bristles and laying them on a cleanly swept hearth. If the heat causes the bristles to curve toward one another, they will be married; if away from one another, they will never marry.

summer, has practically nothing to do in winter. During the idle months they spend for daily necessities all they earned when work was plentiful.

This periodic derangement of receipts and expenditures is intensified by the influx of thousands of Serb and Bulgar workmen coming in response to the demand for help for the harvest and for any unusually heavy construction work in the larger cities. The earnings of these itinerant laborers are sent out of the country.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE

It is rather strange that the compulsory and universal military service has not stimulated manufactures in Roumania as it has in the Germanic countries, whose military systems the Roumanians have so closely followed. It is not because this service is distasteful to the Roumanian; for while he does not have by nature a war-like spirit, his great love for his country makes him ready to strike and receive blows in her defense.

All young men between the ages of 19 and 21, unless physically incapacitated, receive at home or in the schools preliminary military training. At twenty-one the active service with the army begins with two years' drill in the infantry, followed by three years in the other arms of the service. After that, for five years, the full-fledged soldier is listed in the first line of reserves, then in the second line, until he reaches the age of thirty-eight, when he is transferred to the territorials, or militia, where, during the next four years, he must stand ready for a call to the colors.

It is true that all availables are not called out for the entire periods named, but those exempted by lot are listed in the supplementary service and must, under the guidance of competent officers, be prepared to respond to any emergency.

ARMY THE COUNTRY'S PRIDE

The roster of the standing army calls for two hundred and ninety thousand men, armed with Mannlicher rifles.

Under stress of war this number could be largely increased. With her limited seacoast — about one hundred and fifty miles—Roumania has not felt impelled to build up a navy, but has been satisfied with a single protected cruiser, a few patrol boats, some torpedo boats, and a number of monitors for service on the Danube.

The army is the pride of Roumania, and its efficiency, demonstrated on more than one occasion, is a tribute to the organization, direction, and training of the late king.

The Roumanian peasant feels that with the discharge of his military service and the payment of taxes he has, roughly speaking, done his duty to the State. By way of recompense he looks for all sorts of paternal care: justice, religious direction, medical aid, and education.

The constitution clearly states in its tenth article that "there exists no difference of classes whatever in Roumania," but it is clearly recognized that all are not equally qualified to take part in the administration of public affairs. Thus every peasant, on reaching his majority, if not a pauper, can vote; but unless he pays an annual tax of sixty dollars, at least, he votes for a delegate, who, for each fifty voters, casts a single ballot for a deputy—not for a senator. The property qualification and the educational attainments make the suffrage system rather complicated for those above the peasant class.

The proposition to modify these regulations is one of the few questions that are brought before the electorate in the campaign speeches. However, all have an equal voice in electing the mayor and the communal officers, and, as these officials come closer to the voter, greater interest in their selection is felt than in the choice of the legislators, who, in faraway Bucharest, enact their laws.

ROUMANIA'S LEGISLATORS

The senators, of whom there are one hundred and twenty, are elected for eight years and receive, while in session, four dollars a day. In this number are included two for the universities, eight bishops, and the heir apparent, after he has reached his majority. To be eligible for a seat in the senate a man must be

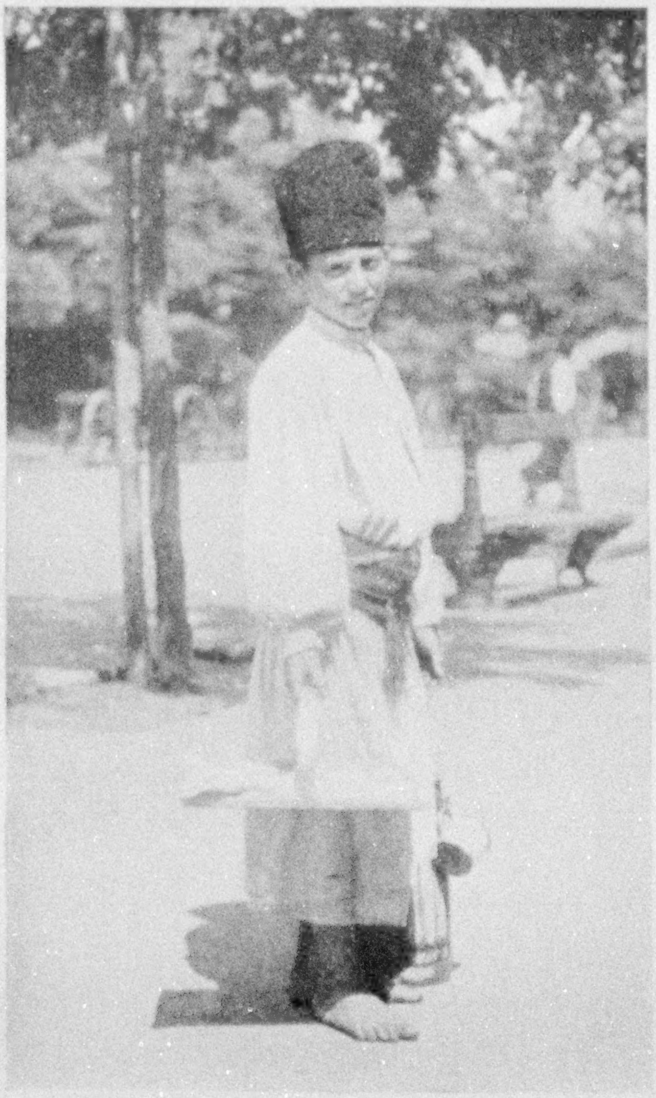


Photo by E. M. Newman

STREET VENDER: BUCHAREST

more than forty years of age and have an annual income of at least eighteen hundred dollars.

The chamber of deputies is made up of one hundred and eighty-three members, elected for four years. The deputy must be more than twenty-five years of age. He receives the same compensation that is paid a senator.

It is a pleasing commentary upon the law-abiding spirit of the Roumanians that history records the fact that the first book printed in their language on Roumanian soil was a collection of canon law, which appeared in 1640. Prior to this Roumanian was simply a vernacular, with Slav as the language of literature; but henceforth books in a tongue the people could understand served as a binding and unifying force.

For administrative purposes Wallachia is divided into seventeen districts, Moldavia into thirteen, and Dobruja two, each having a prefect, receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. The lowest court of

MODERN ARCHITECTURE IN THE COUNTRY'S CAPITAL

"The other cities of Roumania are deficient in interest and the monuments are rare and commonplace. Some of the river ports are centers of extensive trading in grain, but the business is so largely in the hands of the foreigners that they retain but little that is peculiarly Roumanian" (see text, page 387).

ROUMANIAN MANNER OF SELLING FRESHLY KILLED LAMBS

The Roumanian butcher shop is very often a perambulatory one, and much more meat is eaten in the cities than in the country districts where it is grown

ROUMANIAN SOLDIERS MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS OF THE CAPITAL

Although the Roumanians express the hope that the wilderness may eat the flesh of him who devised soldiery, as far as the love of land goes and readiness to strike and receive blows in its defense, history bears witness that the Roumanian has ever been a patriot and a brave man.

law is held by the mayor of the village, and small differences are adjudicated by him and his councilors in a patriarchal way. A second court is presided over by "judges of the peace," of whom there is one in each district; while the highest courts, held only in the larger towns, are, because of the attending costs, resorted to only in matters of great importance.

For criminal cases jury trials are held twice yearly. As indicative of the gentle nature of the Roumanian, it should be said that serious crimes became so rare that the death penalty was eliminated in the new constitution, and long sentences are the exception. The salt mines furnish a working place for convicts, where, under excellent sanitary conditions, they

Photo by E. M. Newman

THE MAIN BUSINESS STREET IN BUCHAREST

Bucharest has a population of about 300,000, of whom 43,000 are Jews, 35,000 Hungarians, and 2,500 Germans. From a distance the many gardens and gilded cupolas give the city a very picturesque aspect

can be employed with but little force for guarding, and at a labor that is remunerative to the State.

MOUNTAINS OF SALT

The salt deposits of Roumania cover an enormous area and have a thickness varying from six to eight hundred feet. At Sarat there is a mountain of salt, and steam-shovels can be used to load the waiting cars. In other cases the gallery system is employed, and electrically driven machines turn out blocks a cubic yard in size, like great pieces of granite. These have to be ground up and purified before it becomes the salt of commerce. A visit to the great chambers that have been excavated and the storehouses filled with the marketable product will allay all fears of a salt famine.

Another source of wealth are the vast oil fields, which send abroad each year products having a value of eight million dollars. The only export that surpasses this figure is the grain, which amounts to nearly two hundred million dollars annually. The oil wells are, to a great extent, owned by foreign companies, and, while a large part of the profits go abroad, the royalties and the money paid for labor add to the wealth of the kingdom.

Roumania's natural trade route is the Danube, which traverses the land for a distance of five hundred and ninety-four miles—thirty-five per cent of its entire navigable length. At the head of the deep-sea navigation stands the great commercial city of Galatz, with its population of seventy-two thousand. It is here that the Danube Commission has its headquarters. This organization is intrusted with the execution of such works as are necessary for the maintenance of the navigation of the Danube, the regulation

Photo by E. M. Newman

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH IN BUCHAREST

"Nearly five and a half million of the King's subjects belong to the Orthodox Greek Church. This is such a preponderating majority that religious questions do not arise to complicate the political situation beyond the ever-present position of the Jew in the economic life" (see text, page 384).

of the river, and the removal of obstructions.

ROUMANIAN RAILWAYS

The railway system has developed somewhat slowly, due, perhaps, to an unwillingness to displace the efficient team-freighting from which so many peasants derived a livelihood. Still, there are now within the State 2,333 miles of railroad, of which the government owns 2,100 miles, the remainder being operated as a part of the State system. In normal times there are excellent through express trains from Ostend, via Bucharest, to Constanta, where quite palatial steamers can be taken for Constantinople.

The peasants are entitled to medical attention, and the State provides a physician for each *plasa*, or subdivision of a district. Unfortunately, home remedies, usually of mythical virtue, have such a hold on the people that they will not call in the established doctor until the illness gets so desperate that a cure becomes difficult or even impossible. For this reason the medical science in rural communities is not held in high esteem. But in the cities considerable attention is paid to sanitation, and the hospitals of the capital are unsurpassed in all of Europe.

The spiritual welfare of the people is also looked after by the State, at least to the extent of paying the salaries of the priests. But the Roumanian, being deeply religious, calls upon the clergy for many extra services, such as weddings, christenings, and funerals, and for these he makes payment according to his inclinations, which are usually out of proportion to his means.

THE POSITION OF THE JEW

Nearly five and a half million of the King's subjects belong to the Orthodox Greek Church. This is such a preponderating majority that religious questions do not arise to complicate the political situation, beyond the ever-present position of the Jew in the economic life.

He has been declared "an alien not subject to an alien power," and in this manner has been cut off from the protesting voice of any friendly nation. Unwelcome in the villages and rural districts, they have been compelled to live in artificial Ghetti, thus created in the small rural townships, and in the larger towns, and legislative decrees have restricted their vocations and professions.

The Roumanians regard their relations to the Jews as a question of internal polity, and look with disfavor upon any discussion of the topic that is not purely academic.

The enjoyment of their many church festivals prompts the addition of fêtes of a purely worldly sort. It is doubtful if there is anywhere another people so fond of innocent amusements as the Roumanians. There is hardly a village of any size that does not have a dance on Sunday as well as every holiday, and all the country taverns have a piece of well-beaten ground or floor on which the people, young and old, may dance the *hora*.

This name, from *chorus*, has been handed down from the Romans, and, with varying qualifying words, applies to most of the popular dances. True to the etymology of the word, there is no limit to the number of the participants. To the music of the band, or by their own singing, they move with rhythmical steps, now to the right, now to the left, the arms swinging in cadence. Started by a few, others join in when and where they choose, until the circle grows so large that it may become necessary to break it into two or more concentric circles.

Besides the dances there are many sports and games that are popular throughout the kingdom, and in all of them general participation is possible. This community enjoyment has contributed no little to the neighborly impulses that show themselves on every hand, though it may be that it is due to general friendliness that games of this sort are popular.

AN ILLITERATE PEASANTRY

Although an act passed in 1864 endowed Roumania with free and compulsory elementary education, the services of the children were deemed so necessary for doing the work around the house that the schools were slimly attended, and the only impulse to patronize them was to make the growing generation immune from the cheating and deception that were practiced on the uneducated.

Then, too, the absence of any disrespect for illiterate parents prompted many to feel that education has but little efficacy in the social uplift, and so, if the boy does not wish to become a priest, the need of the school is not apparent.

Still, the frequent visits of the richer classes to the centers of learning and culture have stimulated a thirst for greater knowledge, and the universities and technical schools are extending their influence downward to meet the elementary schools in a general educational awakening.

These stimulating agencies have diminished the illiteracy by half in the last decade, increased the efficiency of the

Photo by E. M. Newman

A FINE BUILDING IN BUCHAREST

"The streets are wide, and the many boulevards, quite worthy of the name, even in the Parisian acceptance of the term, use up a large amount of space, but yield ample returns in the health and beauty they create. Along these streets we find attractive shops and pretty buildings, government offices and a royal palace, comfortable hotels and well-equipped hospitals" (see text, page 387).

XUM

ROUMANIAN DRIVER: BUCHAREST

"Around the waist he has a sash of a color to suit his great coat, with the two ends trailing over the seat ready for use as a signal cord by the patron unable, because of linguistic limitations, to otherwise give the order to stop, turn to the right or the left" (see text, page 387).

ROUMANIAN OFFICERS: BUCHAREST

"The roster of the standing army calls for 290,000 men, armed with Mannlicher rifles. . . . . The army is the pride of Roumania, and its efficiency, demonstrated on more than one occasion, is a tribute to the organization, direction, and training of the late King" (see text, page 378).

primary schools, added to the scope and curricula of the fitting schools, and extended the usefulness of the technical colleges. The institution that has attracted universal sympathetic interest is the school for the blind, endowed and protected by the poet-queen, Elizabeth, better known by her pen name, Carmen Sylva.

From the depths of grief and the darkness of despair into which she had been plunged by the death of her only child, Carmen Sylva looked about to see if there were any as unfortunate as herself, with the intention, if such could be found, to devote her time toward alleviating their wretchedness. In her happy days she had seen so much beauty that she thought she could realize the deprivations of those who could not see, so she equipped her model school and found some respite from her loneliness in brightening the lives of those doomed to dwell in unending night. She spends much of her time in the school reading to the pupils and helping them to see the beauties of nature through her receptive eyes.

A PLEASING CAPITAL

No description of Roumania could be complete without some reference to her capital, Bucharest—Bucuresci, "the city of pleasure." Baedeker, if there were one, would tell you that it is a city of three hundred and forty thousand people, spread out over a rather monotonous plain, with a superficial area almost equaling that of Paris.

This great expanse per capita is due to the fact that the majority of the houses are one-storied, and buildings of more than two stories are very rare. Then, too, the streets are wide, and the many boulevards, quite worthy of the name even in the Parisian acceptance of the term, use up a large amount of space, but yield ample returns in the health and beauty they create. Along these streets we find attractive shops and pretty buildings, government offices and a royal palace, comfortable hotels and well-equipped hospitals.

The larger of the two universities is located here, and the capital is the center of art, scientific and literary activity. Its amusements, copied somewhat freely from those of Paris and Vienna, have the patronage that one expects in a southern city, and the spacious parks invite the seeker for quiet repose. In the meeting here of the West and the East, the motor-car is vanquishing the droshky and its picturesque driver.

A MUCH BEDECKED DRIVER

Nothing gives, for the money expended, such a feeling of wealth and aristocracy as a ride in one of these victorias, drawn by two fast-stepping coal-black horses and driven by a bearded coachman wearing a velveteen cap and an overcoat of the same material, which almost reaches his heels. Around his waist he has a sash of a color to suit his great coat, with the two ends trailing over the seat ready for use as a signal cord by the patron unable, because of linguistic limitations, to otherwise give the order to stop, turn to the right or the left.

The other cities of Roumania are deficient in interest and the monuments are rare and commonplace. Some of the river ports are centers of extensive trading in grain, but the business is so largely in the hands of foreigners that they retain but little that is peculiarly Roumanian.

In the Balkan war of 1912 Turkey's enemies were fearful that Roumania would go to her assistance and, in case of victory, profit by the acquisition of Bulgarian territory. On the other hand, the Turks knew that with Roumania against them their defeat would be prompt and complete.

Roumania held aloof.

When the Allies, dissatisfied with their shares of Turkey as distributed by the Ouchy Conference, fell upon one another, it was again a question as to what course Roumania would take. She, at an opportune moment, took the part of Servia and Greece and received in return for a small expenditure of men and money the province of Silistria.

Just now a greater conflict is raging, and the aid of Roumania is eagerly sought. Is she a pivotal State? If so, which way will she turn and what will be her reward?

XUM

A RICH ROUMANIAN PEASANT

ROUMANIAN PEASANTS

"The Roumanian is not a tradesman, and his main interest lies in farming. Even the selling of the surplus grain usually takes place at his farm to itinerant buyers, for he seems to be wary of the town merchant and rarely trusts himself to the wiles of the city, except on the occasion of the annual fair" (see text, page 373).

SERVIAN NATIONAL COSTUME

The Servian peasant woman is fond of bright colors and flower-covered costumes. Yet these costumes are worn with an ease of manner and a grace of bearing which makes one forget their quaintness.

XUM

Photo and copyright by H. C. White Co.

BULGARIAN GIRL IN THE NATIONAL COSTUME: SOFIA, BULGARIA

The atrocities committed against her Bulgarian subjects by Turkey in 1876 were so terrible and wide-spread that they shocked all Europe into considering ways and means to end them; but the results of their conferences were rejected by the Sultan, and Russia decided to fight the Turks single-handed for the liberation of her kinsmen. The Treaty of San Stefano and the articles of the Congress of Berlin followed, setting up Bulgaria as an autonomous principality, after Russia had reached the gates of Constantinople as a result of her eighteen months' campaign.

Bulgaria today is largely an agricultural country, and agriculture, still carried on after the primitive fashion of other centuries, for the most part, remains the principal source of wealth. Peasant proprietorship is almost universal, the average Bulgarian farm containing about eighteen acres. The farmers enjoy the right of pasturing their cattle on the commons and of cutting wood for fuel and home building in the State forests.

The government has made strenuous efforts in recent years to get the peasants interested in education and to introduce improved methods of agriculture and stock breeding. Service in the Bulgarian army is universal and compulsory. The peace strength of the army is about 60,000, of whom 3,000 are officers. The strength of the field army is about 280,000 in war times, and the total trained forces of the country approximate 450,000. The German system of military training has been in use for a number of years.

A touch-down
And no kick coming!
In fact your goal is more than half won when you start your dinner with
Campbell's Tomato Soup
Its natural spicy tomato-flavor quickens the appetite like a tonic; and you feel its wholesome effect throughout the meal.
It seems to suit everybody exactly. Your most critical guest appreciates it like a special compliment; while your hearty men-folks and the hungry little ones feel as if it was made particularly for them. And it always does them good.
Order this nourishing Campbell "kind" by the dozen and enjoy it often. You will find it pays.
Your money back if not satisfied.
21 kinds 10c a can
Campbell's Condensed Tomato Soup
Campbell's Soups
LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

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Reproduced from DeTahy's famous painting owned by The Aeolian Company and on exhibition at Aeolian Hall, New York.

The Spirit of an Age-old Race that Lives in Melody

IT is an old story now—begun three-quarters of a century ago.

A placid valley in old Roumania shone in a crimson grandeur on that evening, touched by the setting sun.

Before a fire the gypsies sat. They laughed; they chattered; they sang—their wild dark faces, their tawdry tinsel gleaming to the fire. Slightly apart sat a man. Pale and lean and ascetic-looking he was—and yet about him seemed to cling the spirit of some vague, mysterious romance.

He was the great Franz Liszt—the darling of European Taste, of Fashion, of Beauty—come there on a strange quest. Years before he had heard a gypsy song. For years its weird and clinging melody had haunted him. Always had it been in his mind, thrilling him with its strange beauty. It had drawn him to that lonely spot, far from the triumph of courts and palaces. He had come to sojourn there—to share the gypsies' thoughts and lives—to learn the magic secret of their songs.

A Haunting Melody

Lower and lower sank the sun turning the gold to dusk. Yet still he listened. Out from the fire's red glow sounded some song that had within it the mournful wistfulness of a child—then held a burst of passion vivid as a flower. Those gypsies' souls sang there before that fire—and floated on magic waves to him who listened transfixed and silent—in the dark.

That day was born the vision of an immortal beauty of music, born of that silent genius sitting there, which will never fade while music beauty lives upon the earth.

* * * *

The Gypsy Song Immortalized

It was three years later. A great audience sat breathless, waiting for Liszt himself. He sat at the instrument. There was a minute's pause—and then a sort of magic came. The master played—and the mind went back to that peaceful Roumanian valley, to the gypsy folk whose voices had sounded forth those age-old songs to be transfigured by a genius mind. That music lived again infinitely beautified—infinitely adorned. All the pathos of that homeless, wandering race leaped like witcheries from beneath his hands.

The poor tinsel, the gaudy clothes, the dark passionate faces seemed to rise again from the keys. Mystery, lament, glad, mad gaiety became crystallized in one imperishable beauty of music—in the soul of immemorial gypsies enshrined upon the keys.

Suddenly—almost abruptly—he ceased. The master had completed the playing of his masterpiece. Liszt had given the priceless gift of his Second Hungarian Rhapsody to the world.

I cannot conceive of any reason why the Pianola should not be in every home. As a pianoforte, when the keyboard is used, it leaves nothing to be desired while for acquiring a broad musical education for the development of the understanding of good music which modern culture demands, it is undoubtedly the most perfect and really great medium.

I. J. Paderewski

Photo copyright by Davis & Sanford

The Master's Triumph

For a moment the audience sat breathless—transfixed, bewitched. And then—a scene of indescribable emotion! Women fainted. Men wept for joy. They knelt at the master's feet. They kissed his hands—his clothes. They fought wildly for a thread of the very handkerchief of that wonderful genius, Liszt, who had just translated the spirit of a people to the ears and heart of all posterity.

They were overcome by an exalting emotion more apparent, perhaps, but no more deeply touching than that felt by men and women who hear that same Hungarian Rhapsody today.

Is Music Your Inheritance?

And now! What is Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody to you? Or the Twelfth? Or the Sixth, or Eighth, or Fourteenth?

Or what indeed are all the immortal compositions of the masters of music—the choicest art-treasures that the world contains? Can you hear them when you like? Can you play them *yourself?*

If the Piano in your home is the Pianola—the most modern pianoforte—then music is the "available art" to you. You know the Second Rhapsody well. You have experienced the almost savage fascination of recreating this splendid music—you have felt its abandon, its pathos, its majestic mystery.

Aye, and Beethoven, Chopin, Wagner, Brahms, Grieg, and Mozkowski are much more than names to you. You know them and you know their noble works, as you know your Scott, your Thackeray, your Dickens and Bulwer.

The Piano for You

But suppose that your piano is *not* the Pianola? Can you not realize what you are losing? What you are denying yourself and your family and perhaps your children?

Why be satisfied longer with a piano which can be played only in *one way*—by hand? Why not exchange it for the Pianola—the piano that can be played in *two ways*—by hand and by music roll?

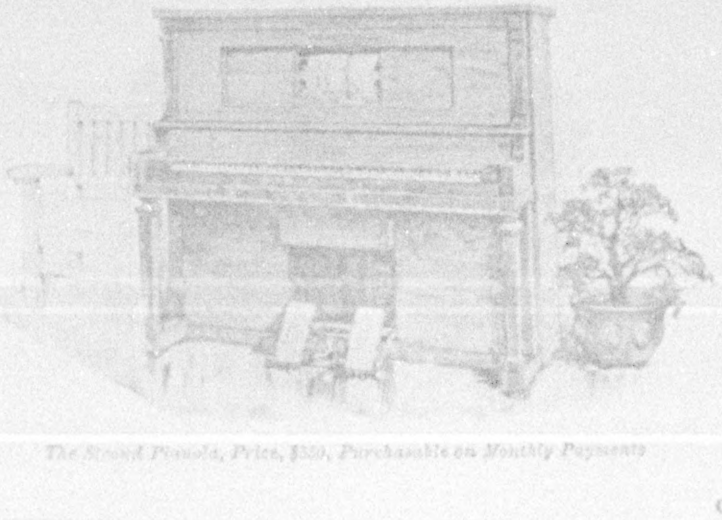
For understand this—if you purchase the Pianola you are securing the finest toned, most perfect piano you can buy, which can be played by hand just like any piano. And in addition, you are securing a piano, which, by means of its Pianola action, *everyone* can play with real musical feeling and effect.

* *

But the Pianola has a host of imitators—player-pianos so-called, with worthy piano names many of them. Do not think, if you see and hear one of these, that it is the genuine Pianola you have seen, however. There is a difference—a vital one—and it has to do wholly with the "art" of playing, not the merely mechanical striking of the notes.

As a matter of fact, there is but one Pianola. It is made only by the Aeolian Company, and in the following models:

THE STEINWAY PIANOLA
THE STECK PIANOLA
THE WHEELOCK PIANOLA
THE STUYVESANT PIANOLA
THE STROUD PIANOLA
and the famous WEBER PIANOLA



The Stroud Pianola, Price, $550, Purchasable on Monthly Payments

Prices from $550

Transportation charges added on Pacific Coast

We will be glad to send you free a magnificent catalog and the name of our nearest representative. Address Department S 10.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL
NEW YORK

Manufacturers of the celebrated Aeolian-Vocalion and Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World.

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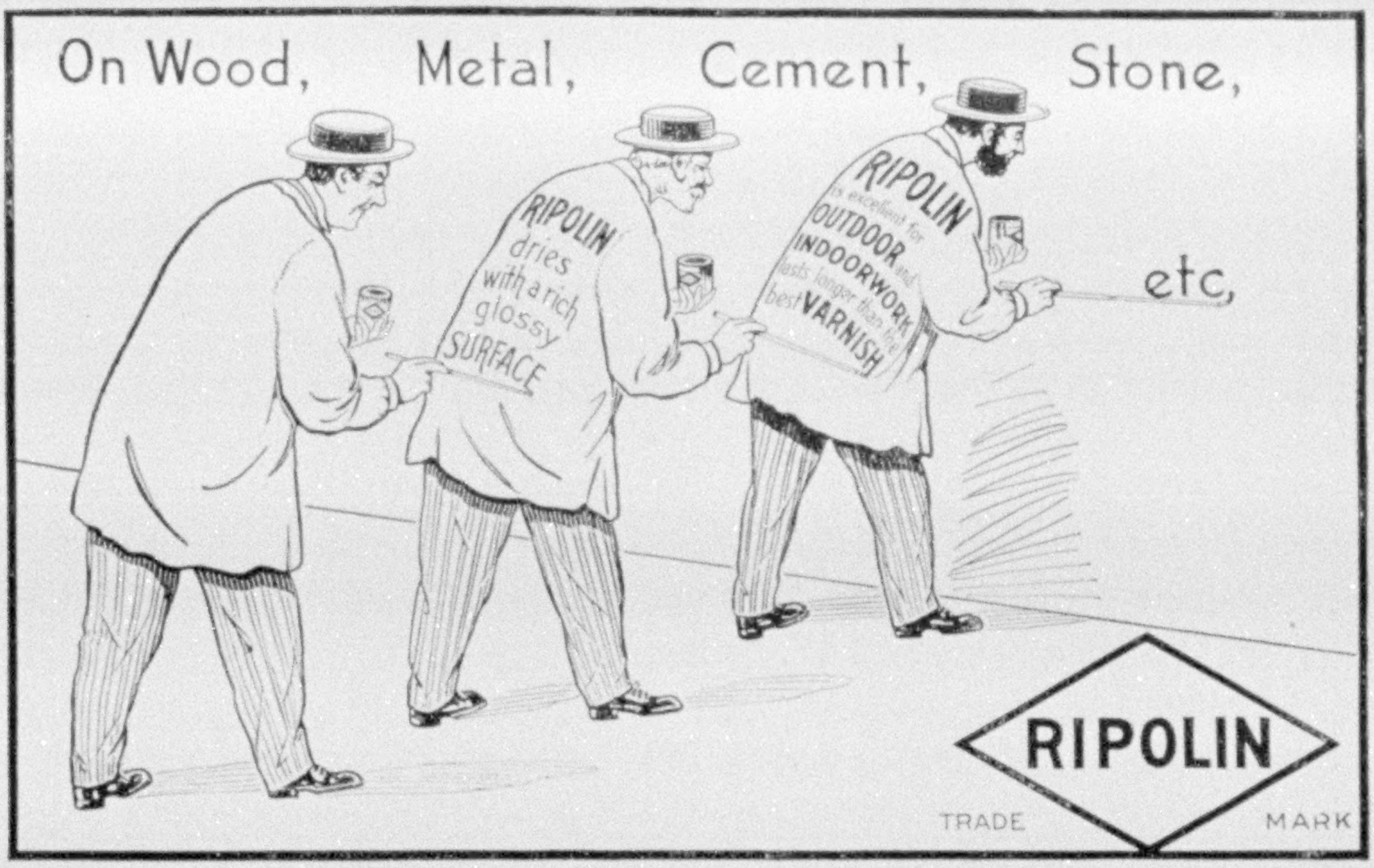
Go now to California
After December it will be too late
to see "two fairs for one fare"
The San Francisco Exposition ends December 4
The San Diego Exposition ends December 31
This is the opportunity of a lifetime!
Round-trip railroad ticket from Chicago (for example) only costs $62.50, via direct lines; on sale up to Nov. 30. Sleeper berth, $7 to $13 each way. Meals enroute, $2 to $3 a day. Side trip to Grand Canyon, $7.50 extra
Allow $4 to $7 a day for one week at the Expositions. Add enough for incidentals. Return until December 31. On your "Santa Fe way" to California visit the Grand Canyon of Arizona - sleeper on California Limited to the rim.
Ask for Exposition folder, "Grand Canyon Outings", and California Limited book.
W. J. Black, Pass. Traffic Mgr. A.T. & S.F. Ry.
1082 Railway Exchange, Chicago
Santa Fe
All the way



Every traveler remembers the three Ripolin men—that whimsical trio whose quaint humor is known throughout the entire continent

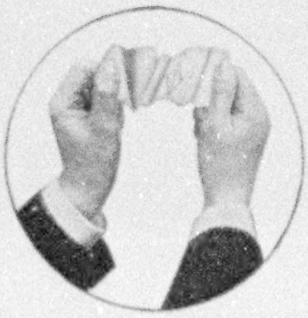
Where Ripolin Enamel Paint is a Household Word

THESE Ripolin men have been cartooned in *Punch* and the press time and again. So familiar is this **Ripolin Enamel Paint** that a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, famed for his polished appearance, is everywhere known by the nickname of "Ripolin." The name has become such a standard for enamel that it has even crept into the public vocabulary as a synonym for glossy or high finish.

Made by the old Dutch hand process, Ripolin is the most beautiful and durable enamel paint that has ever been produced. For fourteen years it has been used in America on interior and exterior woodwork and metal wherever the architect or owner wants to be sure of a beautifully clear, soft tone that will remain pure white and smooth as fine porcelain. There has never yet been a dissatisfied Ripolin customer. Homes finished with Ripolin have least expense for upkeep. A gallon will cover from 500 to 700 square feet, depending upon the surface. Your painter or decorator will tell you the quantity needed.

That brilliant, high gloss finish is unexcelled for the kitchen, pantry, or wherever a glass-like surface is desired.

Then again for halls, reception-rooms, libraries—wherever the softer effects are preferred—Ripolin is obtainable in a beautiful eggshell finish, or even an absolutely flat finish. Any desired tint can be obtained by mixing pure color ground in Japan with white Ripolin—a buff or light green shade is excellent for kitchen walls.



SEND FOR THIS TIN

which shows the clear, soft tones of Ripolin Enamel Paint. Bend this strip—prove to yourself that Ripolin is so elastic and tenacious that it cannot peel, flake, or blister. This strip will show you why Ripolin retains its freshness year after year without repainting, but merely cleaning.

Unsurpassed for automobiles—choice of twelve beautiful colors; also yachts and motor-boats, because it is the only enamel that will stand the test of salt water and sea air.

Send 50 cents today for large trial can, with brush—enough to give a thorough test—try it out in your own home—then you be the judge. With it we will send the coated strip of tin and the book showing residences, exclusive clubs, and palatial hotels finished with Ripolin; also name of the Ripolin dealer in your territory.

Note Seal on the can

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.

Importers and Distributers or Ripolin for the United States and Canada

90-D Pearl Street, Boston 68-D Beaver Street, New York
657-D People's Gas Building, Chicago

LITTLE STORIES OF FIRES THAT DIDN'T HAPPEN

By ELLSWORTH BENNETT

A year ago the McCormick Co. of Baltimore installed a Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System. They were not afraid of fire; they did it because the presence of the sprinklers would reduce the fire insurance rate so radically as to bring about a large net saving.

Five months later some refuse in a chute caught fire. The two nearest Grinnell sprinkler-heads promptly responded to the heat and sent down a drenching torrent of water, and at the same time summoned the fire department.

The firemen arrived "on the double quick", but the fire was out, and there was nothing to do but to turn off the water and go home.

In the basement of the dry-goods establishment of Barnard, Summer & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass., a fire broke out on January 2, 1915. The heat promptly snapped the two nearest Grinnell sprinkler-heads and put out the fire before the fire department could arrive. The Chief said that, owing to the very dense smoke and the central location of the fire, the department would have been placed at a nasty disadvantage. The Grinnell System was all that saved the store from a great disaster.

This match-box fell off the shelf

At the Hettrick Brothers Co. awning factory, at Toledo, a fire occurred in the packing department on April 26, after working hours. Three Grinnell sprinklers operated promptly, checking the flames and ringing the fire alarm. That was at 7:46, and at 7:48 the night watchman had located the blaze and called the fire department. At 8:15 the fire was all out.

In a loft building on East 21st Street, New York City, on March 29, at 6:40 P. M., a fire broke out on the sixth floor. One Grinnell sprinkler-head opened and extinguished the fire and at the same time summoned the fire department, but when it arrived there was nothing to do.

The Durham Hosiery Mills of Durham, N. C., had sixteen fires in their plant last year. The Grinnell System controlled every one of them, and the total loss was only $175.50, an average of $10.90 per fire.

Gimbel Brothers' great department store in New York City has been equipped with Grinnell Sprinklers for the last five years. They had one fire but no loss. The Grin-

nell Sprinklers brought about a reduction of fire insurance premiums of 57%, enough to pay for the Grinnell System in a few years.

The Link Belt Company in Chicago has been equipped with Grinnell Sprinklers for the last six years. During that time the loss by fire has been kept down to only $200, thanks to the vigilance of the Sprinklers. When they installed the Grinnell System the rate was reduced from $1.11 to 6c., and so the System paid for itself within a very few years.

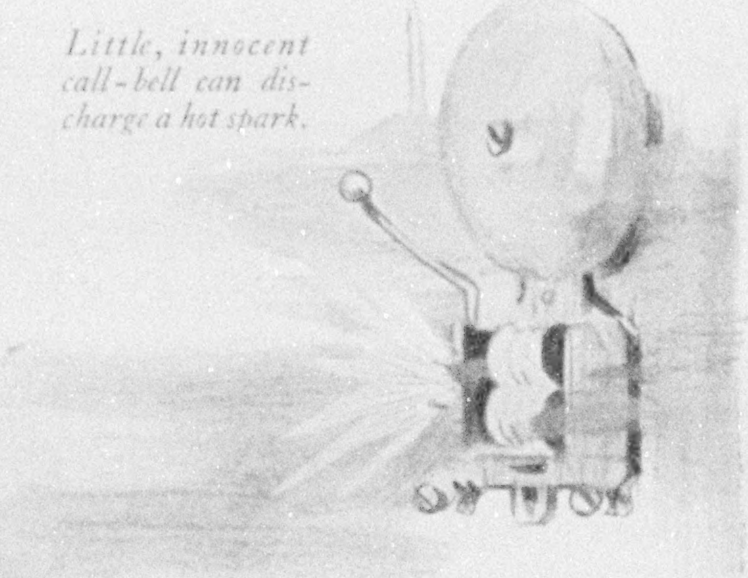
For about twenty years the Grinnell System has been on duty at the Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem,

N. C. It reduced their insurance premiums between 80% and 90%, and these reductions paid for the System in about five years. Fires, six; loss, $1,100.

In the great Long Island factory of Steinway & Sons, Piano Manufacturers, Grinnell Sprinklers were installed at a cost of $30,000; but the insurance companies were glad to insure them at a premium $15,000 a year less than they paid before they had the Grinnell System.

The following story is general, but although it is less picturesque than the specific stories above, it is the most important of all:

During the past 33 years, so the fire records show, automatic sprinklers have saved from destruction properties valued at more than $700,000,000 out of the $4,500,000,000 worth of property which enjoys this protection. Without sprinkler protection the average loss in business fires is over $7,000. With sprinkler protection the average fire is such a small affair that it is hard to get a record of most of them. There have been over 17,000 reported fires actually controlled



Little, innocent call-bell can discharge a hot spark.

by Grinnell Sprinklers. Some of them undoubtedly would have been great conflagrations.

All this wonderful automatic fire protection pays for itself in from three to seven years by reducing the fire premiums 40% to 90%.

Have you ever seen the figures for your own business establishment? Do you know how long it would take for a Grinnell System in your premises to pay for itself? Don't theorize! Get the figures!

No apparent obstacle should prevent your getting the figures—not even the lack of capital to invest. Scores of prosperous business houses every year feel that they are not justified in using their own capital, so long as they can obtain a system and turn over their premium savings as payments until the system is clear. They do this through certain Construction Companies, in a way that does not interfere with their credit relations with their regular banks.

Dictate a letter or make a memorandum to do so today. The address is the General Fire Extinguisher Co., 293 West Exchange Street, Providence, R. I. If you want to know about the deferred-payment plan offered by construction companies, ask specifically for that information. In order to be able to present to you figures on the cost of the Grinnell System and a preliminary estimate of the savings you will make, we will first forward you a small blank to fill out with necessary data about your floor areas and present rate of insurance.

BEECH-NUT BRAND
TOMATO CATSUP

Beech-Nut Tomato Catsup

Did you ever taste a *natural* tomato catsup? One that you find worth eating for its own flavor?

There is just one way to produce it—the *Beech-Nut* way.

Beech-Nut Tomato Catsup—exceptionally delicate in flavor, yet costs no more than the ordinary catsups.

Of your grocer—two sizes, 25 cents and 15 cents (in the extreme West, a little more).

BEECH-NUT PACKING CO., Canajoharie, N.Y.
Catsup Plant at Rochester, N. Y.

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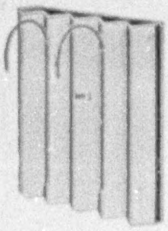
American Sugar Refining Company

SAVO AIR MOISTENER

FOR HOMES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS

Fill with water and hang on back of any radiator, out of sight. Converts dry indoor air into a moist, healthful atmosphere. Saves health, interior woodwork, furniture, pianos, wall paper, paintings, books, plants, etc. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Three sizes, $2.00, $1.75, $1.00. Write for free booklet.

SAVO MANUFACTURING CO., 320 N. Y. Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



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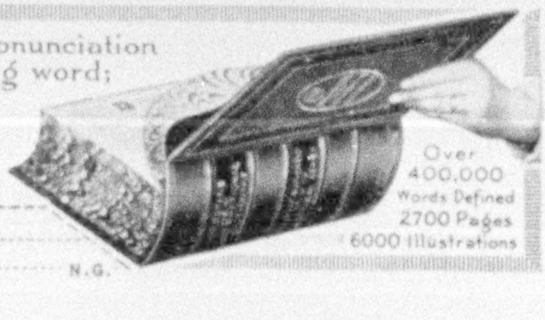
Whatever your question;—be it the pronunciation of a new term; the spelling of a puzzling word; the location of Nigeria, the meaning of tractor, white coal etc.,—this New Creation contains a clear, accurate, final answer.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS. REGULAR AND INDIA-PAPER EDITIONS



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N.G.

The Man in the Multitude

That the human voice may be transmitted across our continent by telephone is the marvel of this age of wonders. Yet the full significance of the achievement is not realized if it is considered strictly as a coast-to-coast connection.

The Transcontinental Line not only bridges the country from east to west, but, by having finally overcome the great barrier of distance, it has removed the last limitation of telephone communication between all the people of the nation.

This means that the voice can be sent not only from New York to San Francisco, but from *anywhere* to *anywhere*—even from *any one* to *any one*—in the United States.

Wherever you are, it is possible to reach any one of our hundred million population. You can single out from this vast throng any particular individual with whom you desire to speak.

To bring this about, the Bell System has spent years and millions, extending its lines everywhere, anticipating the ultimate triumph. It has had the foresight and the courage to unite this great country, community by community, into one telephone neighborhood.

With success achieved by the Transcontinental Line, the established Bell highways make you, wherever you are, the near neighbor of your farthest-away fellow citizen.

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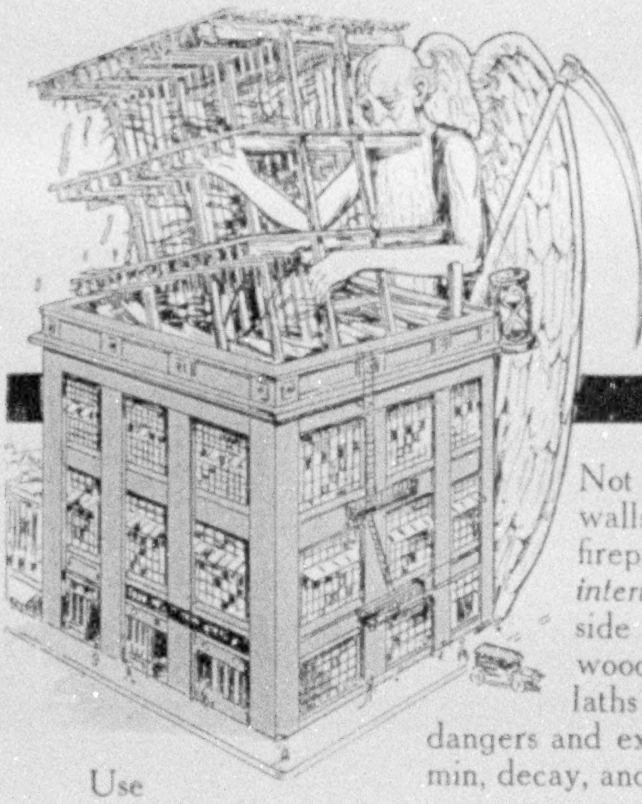
That each Light in your home may be better and cheaper!
Each new advance in the science of illumination finds quick reflection in the lamps that light your home.
For as each new thought or new material or new method of construction is tested and approved by the scientists in our Research Laboratories at Schenectady, it is at once communicated to our manufacturing centers at Cleveland and Harrison, and to various other makers entitled to receive MAZDA Service.
For the mission of MAZDA Service is not only to study and experiment and test such new ideas, but to see that every practical thought is quickly placed at the disposal of the manufacturers of MAZDA Lamps—so that the lighting of your home may steadily grow better and cheaper.
And thus the word MAZDA etched on a lamp is not the name of that lamp, or of a type of construction, but the Mark of this scientific research, assuring you that any lamp so marked embodies the latest advances in the science of incandescent lighting.
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
4622
MAZDA
"Not the name of a thing, but the mark of a Service"



Is the Inside of Your Building Time-Proof?

Not enough that outer walls be permanent and fireproof—*look to the interior.* Why build inside with wood joists, wood studs, and wood laths? Why face the dangers and expense of fire, vermin, decay, and plaster-cracking?

Use

Kahn Pressed Steel Joists and Studs

which last forever. Easier to build than wood and cost but little more. Really more economical because fireproof and permanent. *Built in coldest weather without fear of bad results.* No forms, centering, nor special equipment required. Hy-Rib reinforces the plaster and concrete, preventing cracking.

In stores, schools, apartment houses, office buildings, residences—everywhere—KAHN PRESSED STEEL CONSTRUCTION is giving greatest satisfaction, at the same time increasing sales and rental values and lowering maintenance costs.

BEFORE BUILDING, *learn* about this splendid type of modern construction. Our special Pamphlet B-78 gives full explanation. *Write for it today.*

TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO.
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KAHN Building Products
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Representative in Principal Cities.

Pull! Pull! The shade won't go up—if the roller is not right

HOW often has this happened in your home? And how often, too, have you had shades which couldn't be made *to stay down?* Hartshorn Shade Rollers avoid these annoyances. That is why they are used in over 10,000,000 homes. No tacks are necessary. They cost but a few pennies more than the worst rollers you can buy. *FREE.* Send for valuable book, "How to Get the Best Service from Your Rollers." To be protected in buying rollers, always look for this name in script

Stewart Hartshorn

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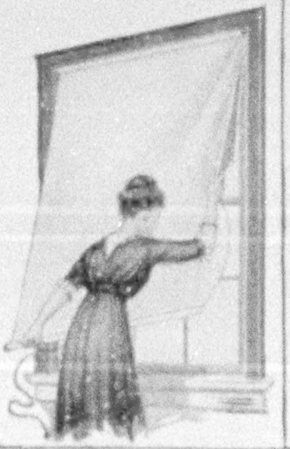
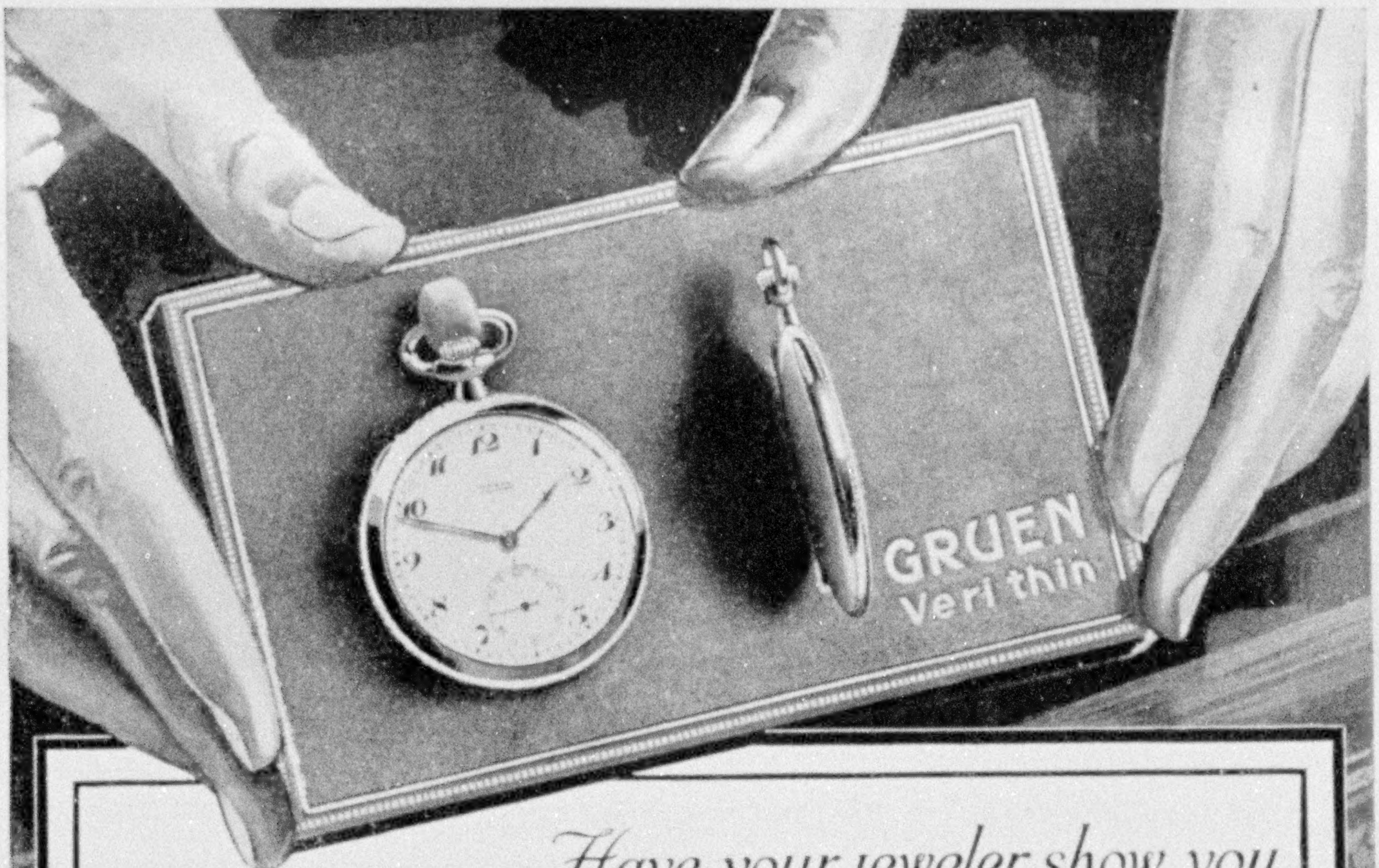


HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS



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The most beautiful watch in America

ADJUSTED MODELS, $25 to $60, guaranteed to come within railroad time requirements.

PRECISION MODELS, $50 to $250, guaranteed to come within observatory time requirements, giving highest time-keeping perfection obtainable.

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32 East Fifth Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Makers of the famous Gruen Watches since 1876.
Factories: Cincinnati and Madre Biel, Switzerland. Canadian Branch, Toronto.

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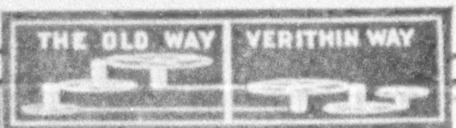
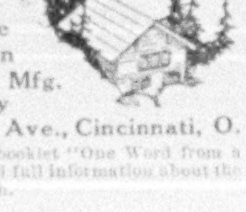
How the Gruen Verithin is made to "fit your pocket like a silver dollar" yet retain full size and strength of parts.





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32 E. Fifth Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Send me your booklet "One Word from a Woman's Lips" and full information about the Gruen Verithin Watch.

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Every Fifth Roll is *Certain-teed*

The General says:—

"There are different ways of speculating—and one of the easiest ways to burn up your money is to buy an unknown grade, a 'just as good' grade on a fake-guaranteed grade of roofing."

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A man without money or responsibility can "guarantee" anything without running any financial risk—but when the maker of ***Certain-teed*** Roofing puts his big manufacturing plants behind his guarantee, it means something to you as the purchaser of roofing—that's why you should insist on ***Certain-teed.***

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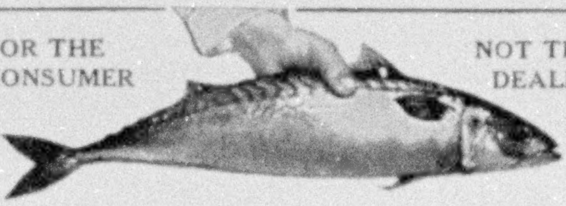
Salt Mackerel

CODFISH, FRESH LOBSTER

FOR THE CONSUMER

NOT THE DEALER



FOR YOUR OWN TABLE

FAMILIES who are fond of FISH ought to get them DIRECT from GLOUCESTER, as no inland dealer anywhere else can possibly be in a position to offer you goods as perfect and wholesome as we can.

We sell ONLY to the CONSUMER DIRECT, not through grocers or markets. We want to supply YOU, no matter how small your requirements.

We have done a mail-order fish business for thirty years, sending the goods RIGHT TO OUR CUSTOMERS' HOMES, EXPRESS PREPAID EAST OF KANSAS, and guaranteeing complete satisfaction or money refunded.

If you are interested in good fish, won't you drop us a postal that we may send you further information?

Our SALT MACKEREL are tender, juicy fellows—broiled for breakfast they are delicious. SALT CODFISH selected and prepared by our method is unexcelled.

Much of the fresh fish you buy in the market is at least several days old. OUR CANNED FISH, being STEAM STERILIZED, is ABSOLUTELY FRESH.

Our FRESH LOBSTERS, in parchment-lined cans, go through no process except boiling (no preparation of any kind being used). Opened and packed solid in whole pieces as soon as taken from the water, they retain their crispness and natural flavor. CRABMEAT, SHRIMP and CLAMS have likewise a perfectly natural appearance and taste.

Our SALMON, TUNNY and IMPORTED FISH DELICACIES are always the best produced.

A selection of our FISH PRODUCTS should always be in your STORE-ROOM for daily use and for the preparation at a moment's notice of dozens of dainty or substantial dishes.

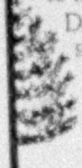
Send for Descriptive Price List

Frank E. Davis Co., 34 Central Wf., Gloucester, Mass.

TREES *That Save* 10 YRS

NOVEMBER is the time to plant large Maples, Lindens, and other shade trees 15 ft. wide.

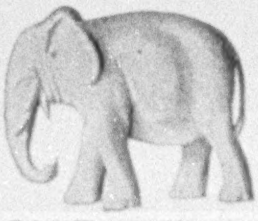
The relative value of a little shadeless sapling that you wait ten years for and the big tree that gives you comfort and beauty at once is a question we can help you decide. We guarantee the trees to grow satisfactorily or be replaced. Our trees are fitted to the climate from Maine to Kentucky.



Do you need big Pines and other evergreens 15 ft. high for privacy, windbreak and beauty? We have grown them ten years. November is a good time to plant them and the time they will do you the most good.

Send for list of berry-bearing shrubs to attract the birds.

HICKS NURSERIES Westbury, L. I., N. Y.



IVORY

This little ivory elephant is a mascot; also the "Grand Old Party" emblem, always popular and now more glorious than ever. A work of art, beautifully carved. A cabinet ornament or charm for good luck. Sent postpaid, delivery guaranteed, for one dollar.

F. W. KALDENBERG'S SONS

Artisans in Amber, Ivory, Meerschaum, Briar, Pearl

Correspondence solicited. Send for Catalog

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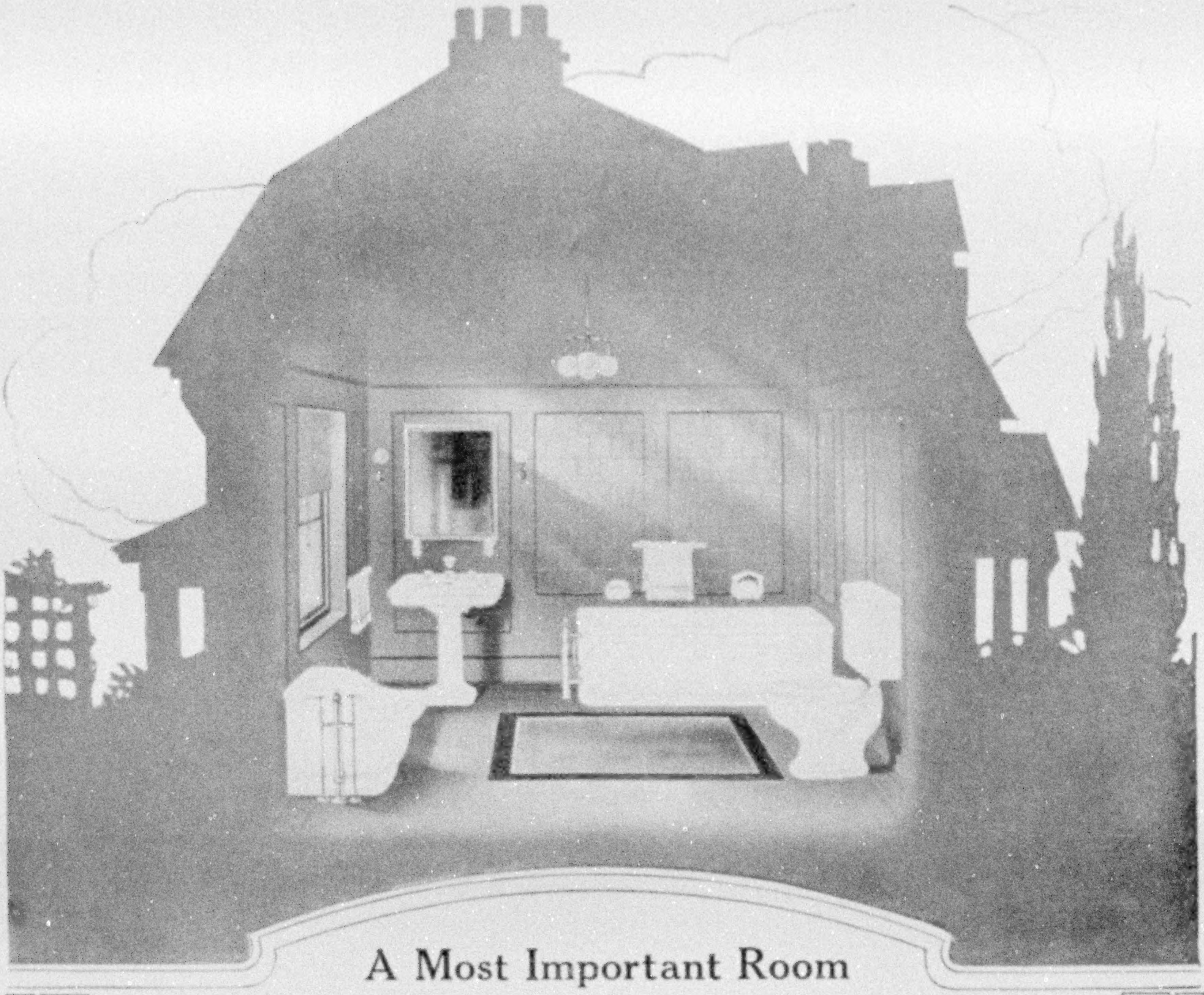


A Most Important Room

with every fixture necessarily fastened permanently in its position, the bathroom, once completed, becomes a part of the house. It should therefore be carefully planned and equipped with fixtures which will retain their beauty and efficiency for an age.

The Trenton Potteries Company
Bathroom Fixtures

The ancient art of the potter has been combined with modern science in making these fixtures as enduring as earth, modeled to please the eye and as sanitary as glass.

The Trenton Potteries Company Bathroom Fixtures cannot rust, cannot change color, nor lose their satiny gloss.

Deliberate smashing will hardly mar their surface. And remember, the cost of installation is neither greater nor less than the cost of installing the cheapest.

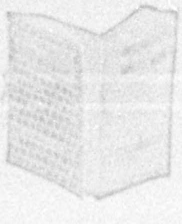
Architects and plumbers everywhere will assure you there is nothing better.

Send for Booklet L-7, "Bathrooms of Character"

It is a helpful guide to use in planning a bathroom

THE TRENTON POTTERIES COMPANY, Trenton, N. J.

The largest makers of Sanitary Pottery in U. S. A.



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GLARING LIGHT HURTS YOUR EYES

The two most injurious things to good eyesight are a **poor light** and a **glaring light.** You know how tired and strained your eyes become when lights are dim, and how blinded you are when electric lights shine into your eyes. **EMERALITE Lamps are especially designed to obviate these dangers.** They are the lamps with the rich, emerald-green glass shade which oculists prescribe and whose clear, soothing light enables you to **read easier** and **do better work** without headache or eye-strain. Of course, you want to preserve your sight. Well, then—

Be Kind to Your Eyes
READ and WRITE with
EMERALITE

The model shown here is one of the handiest, most artistic and practical lamps for office and library use. Its rich, emerald-green glass shade within **concentrates light exactly where you want light, always keeping in shadow, and resting and saving them from glare and strain.** No glare; just clear, restful light that preserves your sight.

It is distinctly a lamp of quality and not to be confused with the cheaply constructed inferior imitations. Carefully and strongly made, it will last a lifetime. Six feet of cord connects with any electric fixture. Ball-clamp permits turning reflector to any angle. **Ask your dealer to show it to you.** If he hasn't it in stock he will gladly get it for you. Avoid substitutes—look for name "EMERALITE" on every lamp.

Your eyes are your most valuable possession—SAVE THEM—use EMERALITE LAMPS, which give you exactly the clear, green-shaded light that your eyes require.

H. G. McFADDIN & CO.
Sole Manufacturers
43 Warren St., New York
Send for FREE Booklet
showing in actual colors 30 different styles of EMERALITE Lamps for office and home.

DEALERS
Attractive proposition—Write us —Now

What Causes Tarnish
and how to remove it.

By Sarah Procter

TARNISH is caused by sulphide coming in contact with silver. Sulphide is present in eggs, animal foods, rubber, coal gas, bleached material, etc., etc. The best way I know for removing tarnish and giving silver and plated ware a beautiful luster,—and the method employed for nearly fifty years by owners of valuable plate—is to apply Electro-Silicon with a piece of soft flannel.

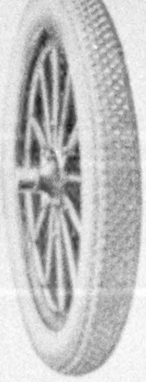
You can get Electro-Silicon at nearly all grocers, druggists, jewelers, and department stores. It comes in Powder and Cream form for 10c. The Cream is also put up in a Big Enameled Tin Package at 25c, which gives you 50 per cent more material than can be purchased for 25c from other manufacturers in the ordinary 8-oz. Glass Jars. If you cannot get it readily send to the Electro-Silicon Co., 44 Cliff St., New York, or send a 2c stamp for Sample of the Powder and Cream.

$5.00 by mail.
Made of thick furred glossy black dog skins

Above are lined with lamb skins. Price with mohair fleece linings, $4.50. Any buyer not entirely satisfied may return them before soiling and have his money. Our illustrated catalog gives measure directions and a whole lot of other information about custom tanning of hides and skins with hair or fur on; coat, robe, and rug making; taxidermy and head mounting; also prices of fur goods and big mounted game heads we sell.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY,
Rochester, N. Y.

Don't Throw Away Your Worn Tires



For over three years European motorists have been getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles out of their tires by "half-soling" them with Steel Studded Treads. In eight months 20,000 American motorists have followed their example and are **saving $50 to $200 a year** in their tire expense.

We ship on approval Without a cent deposit **prepay the express** and allow you to be the judge. **Durable Treads** double the life of your tires and are sold under a **signed guarantee for 5,000 miles without puncture**. Applied in your own garage in thirty minutes.

Special Discount offered to motorists in new territory on first shipment **direct from factory.** A postal will get full information and sample within a week. **State size of tires. Don't wait—write today.** Address the nearest office.

The Colorado Tire & Leather Company
1037 Tread Building, Denver, Colorado
Dept. J37, Box 228, Chicago, Illinois
Suite 3710 Woolworth Bldg., New York

"Mention the Geographic—It identifies you."

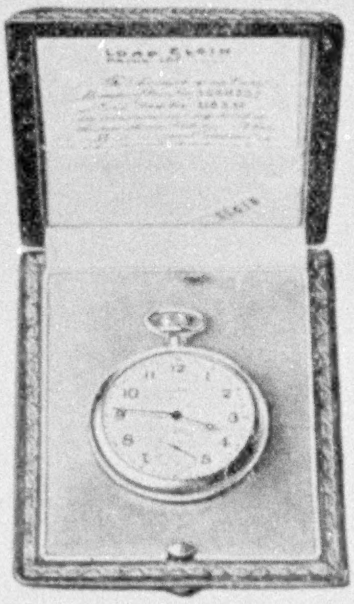
Christmas is just around the corner

Dear old dad! You sometimes wonder what makes him so quiet or why he is so touchy. Every now and then he is so jolly you wish he would be like that oftener. Do you ever stop to think of the burden dad carries, business affairs, family responsibilities—bills, bills, bills? Yet when things do let up on him a little he just gets natural and boyish again.

Christmas is just around the corner. This year make it up to dad for some of the good times he's given you.

What kind of a watch has your dad? Unless he is well timed there is nothing under the sun that will please him more than a handsome, dependable, accurate watch.

Buy him an Elgin—a Lord Elgin, the aristocrat of the watch world. You can't buy anything finer in beauty or durability. It will cost you $100 to $115. A lot of money? That is why we are talking Christmas gifts now. Take time by the forelock; club your contributions together and give dad something worthy of him and worthy of you. There is no watch accuracy greater or more famous than Elgin accuracy, whether it is the elegant Lord Elgin or the more modest Wheeler movement.



LORD ELGIN

Ask Your Elgineer

Write for Elgin Booklet—"Time Taking—Time Keeping."
Send stamped and addressed envelope for set of Elgin Poster Stamps.

ELGIN WATCHES
K E E P T I M E

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Illinois.

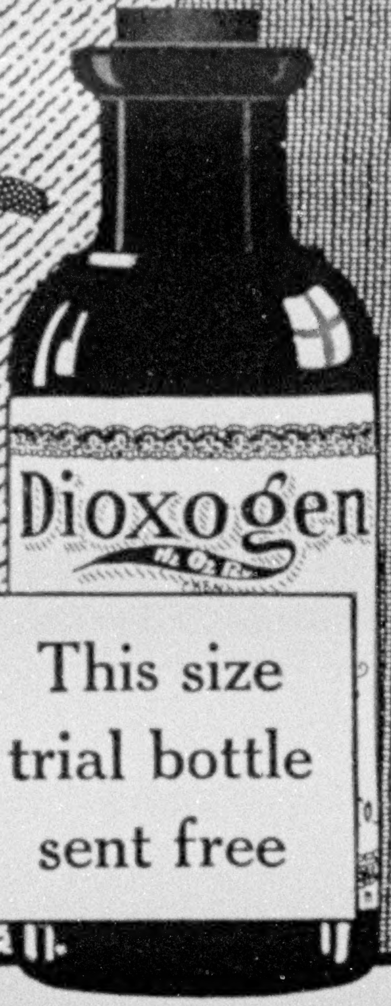
LORD ELGIN
(Extra Thin Model)
$100 to $115

G. M. WHEELER
$25 to $50

B. W. RAYMOND
(R. R. Watch)
$35 to $75

LADY ELGIN
A wide range of prices

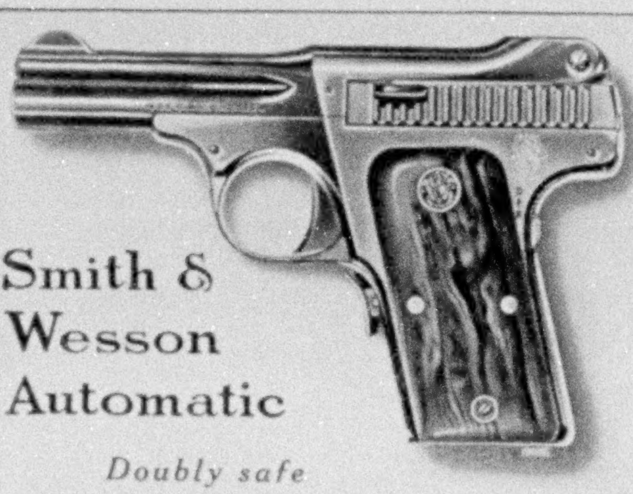
Think first of Dioxogen



If you cut or wound yourself badly use Dioxogen first—then send for the doctor. If you scratch yourself use Dioxogen to make sure no blood poisoning or other complications can follow. Dioxogen is the one pure peroxide of hydrogen that needs no questionable acetanilid to preserve it. It is stronger than all others, too. It keeps you and your children away from infection by destroying the germs before they begin their work. Ask for it by name—at any drug store.

The Oakland Chemical Co., 10 Astor Place, New York

This size trial bottle sent free



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Doubly safe

Protection against intruders and unintentional discharge.

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I owe my clear complexion to
Resinol Soap
After years of experimenting with all sorts of things for my skin, I began to use Resinol Soap. In a very few days I could see a marked improvement.
It seemed impossible that anything so simple as washing my face twice a day with hot water and a delightful toilet soap could do more good than all those tedious, expensive treatments, but the fact remains that now my complexion is clear, with the natural glow of health and youth that I feared it had lost for good.
Resinol Soap does this for poor skins because it is free from harsh, drying alkali, and even more important, it contains the soothing, healing medication which physicians have prescribed, for twenty years, in Resinol Ointment, for the treatment of skin affections.
All druggists and dealers in toilet goods sell Resinol Soap. For trial cake, free, write to Dept. 30-D, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.
Resinol Soap, for the toilet and bath, helps to give men's skin that healthy, "outdoor look" so much to be desired.

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FIGURING value in terms of service, the most economical wood for home-building is

WHITE PINE

Lumber men, architects and carpenters have for generations agreed that no other wood gives such long and satisfactory service, when exposed to the weather, as White Pine.

It does not shrink, swell, crack, twist, warp or rot—and once in place it "stays put," after years of exposure, even in the closest fitting mitres and in delicate mouldings and carvings.

These are not mere claims—every one has been proved by three centuries of building experience in America.

If your lumber dealer is unable to supply White Pine, we would appreciate the opportunity of being helpful to you in securing it.

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"White Pine in Home-Building" is beautifully illustrated with old Colonial and Modern homes, full of valuable information and suggestions on home-building, and gives a short, concise statement of the merits of White Pine. Send for it now. There is no charge for it to prospective home-builders.

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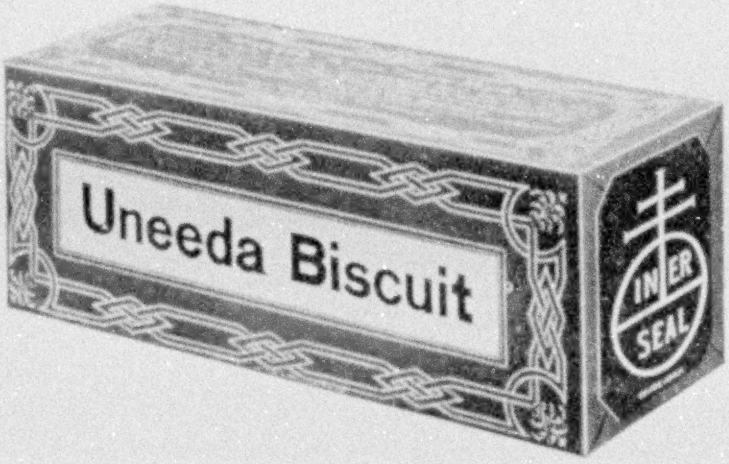
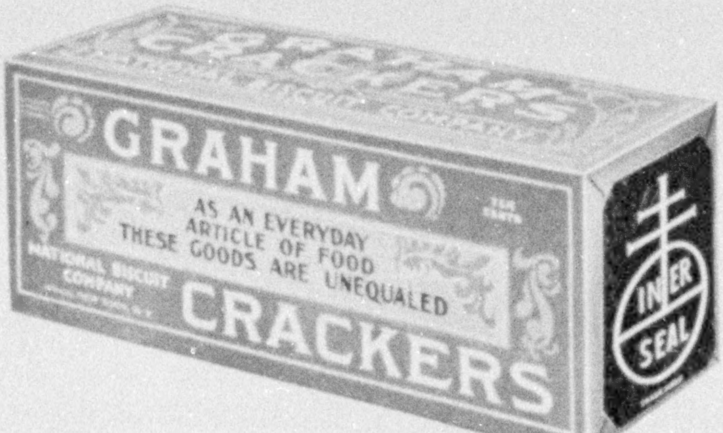
EVERY product of National Biscuit Company is the result of a fixed purpose to send the best of biscuit into American homes. When you buy biscuit baked by National Biscuit Company, you are buying the best of flour and sugar, butter and eggs, flavors and spices, fruits and nuts. More than that, you are receiving the advantages of skilled effort, intelligent supervision, rigid cleanliness and absolute knowledge. That's why careful housewives constantly keep a good supply of National Biscuit Company products in their pantries.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

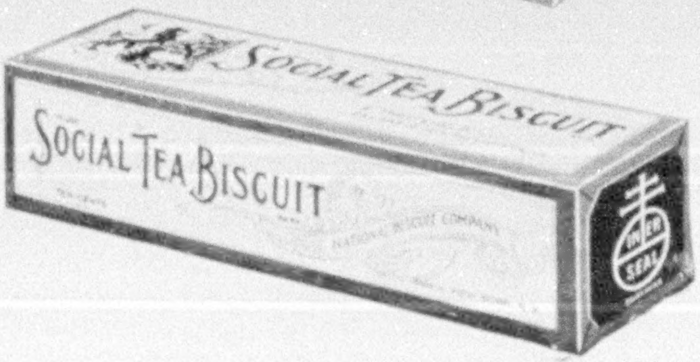
Uneeda Biscuit are used in thousands of homes because they are perfect soda crackers, made with infinite care, from materials of the finest quality. Five cents.



Flavor such as you never before tasted in a Graham Cracker. Their freshness and nourishment put N. B. C. Graham Crackers on the daily menu of thousands of families. Five and ten-cent packages.



Social Tea Biscuit are small, slightly sweetened biscuit that can be used with creams or ices, with dessert, for luncheon or dinner or at any time of day. Ten cents.



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To the West Indies, Panama The Central American Wonderland and the Spanish Main

Tropical Cruises de Luxe Three cruises of the utmost in comfort and luxury, visiting the beauty spots of the American Mediterranean. Stops at Havana and Santiago (with arrangements for side trip by rail across Cuba), at Port Antonio and Kingston (allowing time for the wonderful automobile ride across Jamaica), at Panama (with ample opportunity to see the great Canal in full operation), at Costa Rica (land of the world-famed scenic railroad journey from Port Limon to San Jose, the mountain capital).

Beautiful Sister Ships The ships for these cruises are the luxurious steamships "Pastores" and "Tenadores" of the Great White Fleet. Built definitely for the tropics, they are of

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Under the American Flag

Departures From New York, Jan. 29, Feb. 12, and March 11, 1916, arriving in New York on the return 24 days later.

Price Including berth in outside room, meals and many shore excursions, $250 and up.

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Remarkable and Comprehensive Tours of Two to Five Months Duration.
Jan. 15, Feb. 2, 5, 16 and 26, 1916.

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Tours on the Highest Plane of Travel
Nov. 3 and 17, Dec. 14.

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75 Tulip Bulbs, all first size, taken from 25 named varieties, for $1.00.

PLANT NOW

These Tulips have been selected from 25 of the most beautiful varieties, embracing all the colors that are to be found in this splendid class of spring-blooming bulbs.

Plant near your home—in your garden or back yard. The beautiful blossoms, in a multitude of brilliant colors and shades, will make April a Spring month worth while.

75 Tulip Bulbs, Finest Mixed, $1.00

Write today, mention "National Geographic Magazine," and secure this splendid collection of Tulip Bulbs for **only $1.00**, prepaid to your home, anywhere in the United States, with our **1915 Fall Catalogue**, containing a list of the best bulbs for Fall planting.

Stumpp & Walter Co
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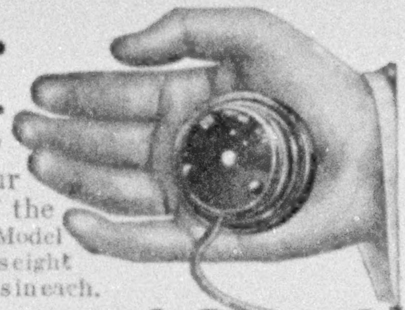

Write today for our 15 day trial offer of the New 1915 Thin Receiver Model Mears Ear Phone. It has eight adjustments of 12 sounds in each.

96 Degrees of Sound

The complete range of tone for the human ear is covered. It is the final perfection of an efficient substitute for the natural hearing organs. Instrument hardly noticeable.

Write for Free Book Write today for valuable book on deafness; sent free. It explains our low direct prices to you. No middleman's profit—15-day free trial offer. If you are a sufferer from deafness—if you have a deaf friend don't fail to write for this book.

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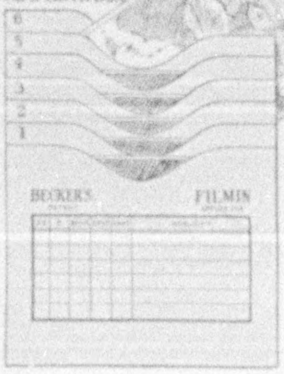
FOUR HOLDERS
12 Indexed Pockets—Each—Put up in a NEAT CLOTH BOX



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CAN YOU THINK OF ANY HARDER TEST FOR WOOD THAN GREENHOUSE USE?

You know ordinary wood in greenhouses lasts *not over 4 years.*

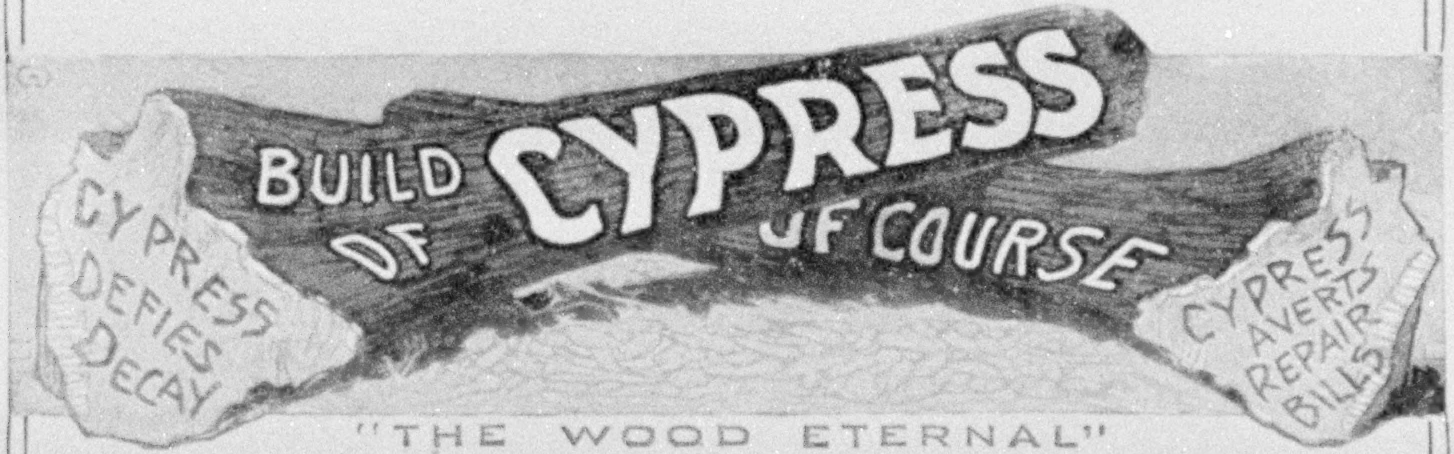
Zero on one side, hot humidity on the other, constant contact with wet rich earth and compost, constant sprinkling and sweating, all combine in *an invitation to hurry up and rot.*

NEXT TO THE GROWTH OF THE PLANTS THEMSELVES

THE BUSIEST THING IN A GREENHOUSE

is the decay-tendency of the wood it is mostly made of.

THOSE WHO MAKE GREENHOUSES A BUSINESS



"THE WOOD ETERNAL"

One of the largest greenhouse manufacturers, J. C. Moninger Co., Chicago, says: "We first began using Cypress *exclusively* for greenhouse construction in 1885, using it previously in conjunction with pine. The greenhouses then built with Cypress *are being used today* by their owners and the *wood* is found *perfectly preserved and free of any decay or rot.*" *Figure it out yourself.*

WRITE TODAY for VOLUME 3 of the CYPRESS POCKET LIBRARY, WITH 20 PAGES of Valuable Guidance for Amateur Greenhouse Folks. (Sent PROMPTLY and no charge.)

"WOOD THAT WILL STAND THE GREENHOUSE TEST WILL STAND ANYTHING," SO *INSIST ON CYPRESS FOR EVERYTHING.*

When planning new improvements or repairs to old ones, just remember—"*With CYPRESS you BUILD BUT ONCE.*"

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The *Extra-Thin* Watch

Look for the Watch with the Purple Ribbon

$17.50 to $100.00

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When you invest in a South Bend Watch

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It combines the stylish elegance of extreme thinness with exceptional time-keeping accuracy. And for as little as $17.50 you can buy

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Furnished in high-grade, 20-year, gold-filled case, like that pictured above. Many other attractive designs—engraved, perfectly plain, or monogrammed artistically.

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Send for 68-page Catalog

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Mr. Garrett Brown (photo above) is but one of the 200,000 deaf people whom the **Acousticon** has enabled to hear clearly and usefully. This makes us feel so certain of its efficiency that we will gladly send to every deaf person, simply on request, our new

1916 "ACOUSTICON" FOR FREE TRIAL

No Deposit--No Expense

Just say that you are deaf and will try the **Acousticon**, and the trial will not cost you one cent, as we even pay delivery charges.

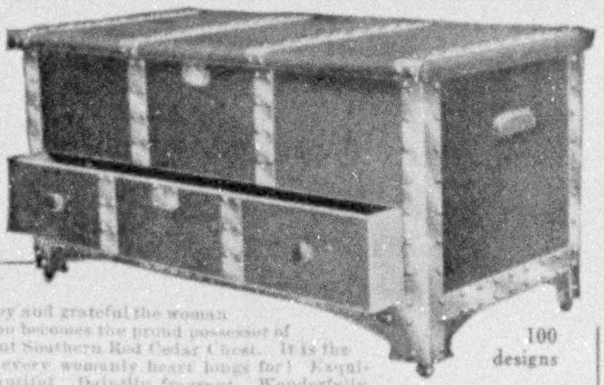
WARNING! **There is no good reason why every one should not make as liberal a trial offer as we do, so do not send money for any instrument for the deaf until you have tried it.**

We most sincerely state that we do not want one cent of your money if you cannot hear; that's the reason we want you to try the Acousticon first and convince yourself—you alone to decide. **Just write today for your absolutely free trial and interesting particulars.**

GENERAL ACOUSTIC CO., 1311 Candler Building, New York
Toronto, Ont., Royal Bank Building

GIVE THIS FOR XMAS

Moth-Proof Red Cedar Chest



100 designs

How happy and grateful the woman or girl who becomes the proud possessor of a Piedmont Southern Red Cedar Chest. It is the gift that every womanly heart longs for! Exquisitely beautiful. Daintily fragrant. Wonderfully useful and economical. Practically everlasting. *A Piedmont protects furs, woolens and plumes from moths, mice, dust and damp.* Any Piedmont shipped on 15 days' free trial to prove its attractiveness and quality. Freight prepaid. Write for new 64-page catalog with reduced prices. Postpaid free.

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Feeding Shelters and Bird Houses Save Birds and Win Birds to Live Near You.

Put out bird shelters now. Many birds stay north all winter; you can attract them. Give shelter, food and water—*save the birds*—by getting the *genuine Dodson Shelters and Houses.*

Catch Sparrows Now

The Dodson Sparrow Trap—no other trap like this—will catch sparrows for you. Now is a good time to remove this enemy of native birds. Price, $6, f. o. b. Chicago.

"Nature Neighbors"

A set of beautiful books about birds, written by authorities, illustrated in color. John Burroughs says: "Astonishingly good."

Free folder showing birds in natural colors. Write for this and for the beautiful book telling how to win birds--both free.

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Mr. Dodson is a Director of the Illinois Audubon Society

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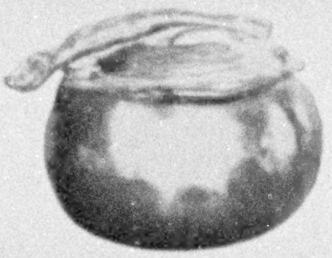
The Oriental Store

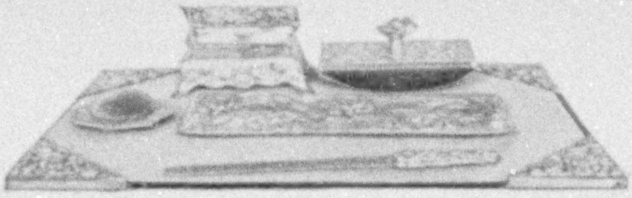
NO matter where you reside, you may shop by mail at Vantine's as satisfactorily as though you personally purchased in our store. Our beautiful new book just published for those who cannot visit our establishment contains thousands of destinctive and unique Oriental objects of art and utility imported especially for the holiday season. With this book, which is mailed postpaid upon request, you may make your selections of Christmas gifts leisurely at home and enjoy the same advantages as our local patrons. With few exceptions we prepay the transportation charges on all purchases of $1. and over, and cheerfully accept for exchange, credit or refund any article not entirely satisfactory.

Write To-day for This New Vantine Catalog

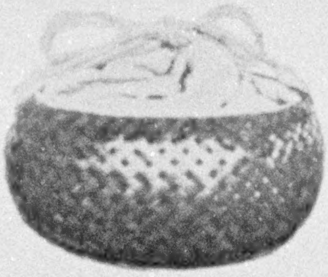
Illustrated, many in actual colors, and described are kimonos, evening coats, wadded robes for men and women, hand bags, fans, slippers, shawls, scarfs, jewelry, perfumes, ivories, novelties, gifts for men, bronzes, baskets, toys, table covers, calendars, stationery, writing desk sets, Oriental delicacies, furniture, silks, lamps, rugs, tea sets, screens and hundreds of other quaint and artistic Oriental creations, several of which are illustrated below.



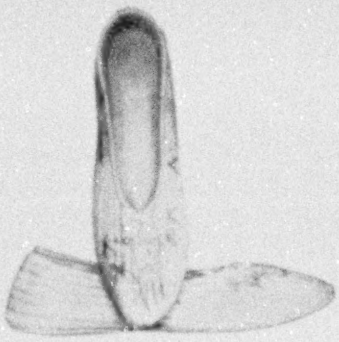
No. 5517G. Bronze colored Powder and Puff Jar, Persimmon shape. The "stem" when extended becomes handle of mirror, which is cover of jar. Price prepaid **$1.75.**



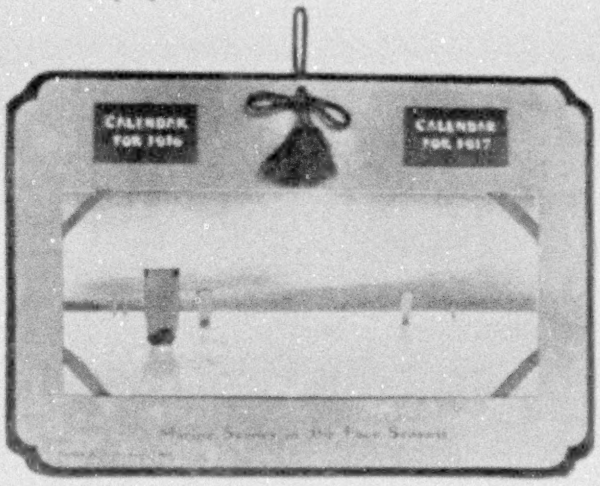
No. 6649G. Antimony (Silvery Metal) Desk Set, consisting of double ink-well, pen-tray, blotter, pin-cushion, paper cutter or envelope opener, and folding blotter with antimony corner protectors; beautifully cast in iris design. Price prepaid **$3.75.**



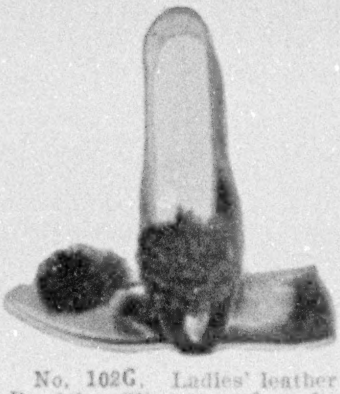
No. 2434G. Ladies' Work Basket of brown bamboo, silk top, hand embroidered, closes with silk draw cord and tassel. Price prepaid **$2.00.**



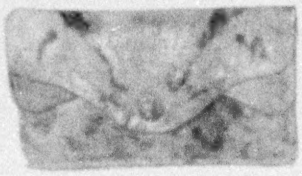
No. 7039G. Ladies' Japanese hand quilted Silk Slippers, embroidered in floral designs, assorted colors. (State size and color desired.) Price prepaid **$1.25**



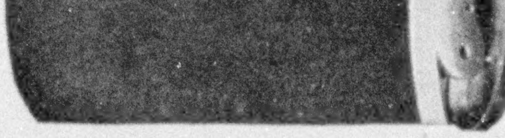
No. 6292G. Japanese hand painted Calendar for 1916 and 1917, with four removable marine scenes, illustrating the four seasons. Pictures suitable for framing. Price prepaid **$1.25.**



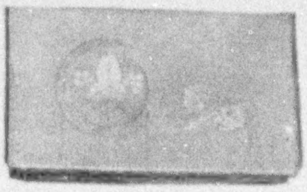
No. 102G. Ladies' leather Boudoir Slippers of soft, pliable suede with elk sole; assorted colors. (State size and color desired.) Price prepaid **$1.00.**



No. 6572G. Ladies' Japanese frogskin Card Case and Coin Purse, leather lined. Has two compartments, snap fastener. Price prepaid **75c.**



No. 9966G. Japanese Foot-Warmer for Automobilists. An ingenious Oriental creation to keep the feet warm when motoring in cold weather. Made of metal, covered with velvet. Heated within a few minutes by a blazeless, smokeless and odorless fuel, generating a heat of uniform temperature which lasts from six to ten hours at a cost of about two cents. Equally practical for a bed warmer or as a substitute for hot-water bag. Dimensions, 2½x5x9½ inches. (Additional fuel, twenty tubes, price prepaid, 25 cents.) Price prepaid, including five packages of fuel, **$1.50.**



No. 7402G. Ladies' Japanese hand embroidered silk Card Case, has three compartments. Comes in old blue, navy, tan, gray, purple and dark green. (Specify color when ordering.) Price prepaid **$1.50.**

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The Largest Oriental Store in the World. Est. 1866.

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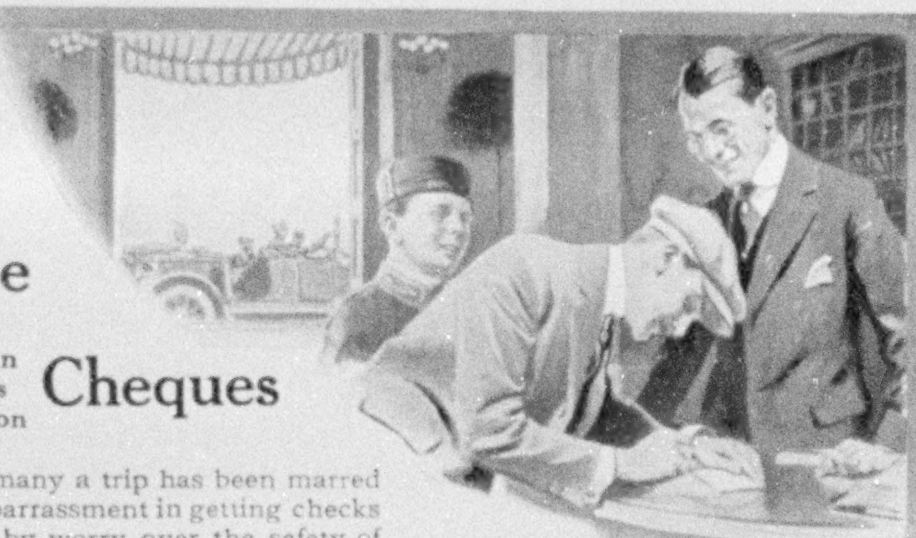
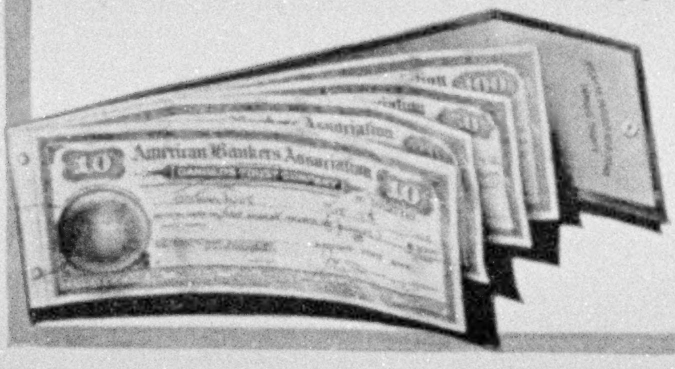


"A. B. A." American Bankers Association Cheques

THE pleasure of many a trip has been marred by delay and embarrassment in getting checks or drafts cashed, or by worry over the safety of funds. Such annoyances are unnecessary.

"A. B. A." Cheques supply the traveler with a form of credit accepted like cash by railroads, steamship lines, hotels, sleeping-car companies, and business houses throughout the world. There is no "red tape"; the holder simply countersigns a cheque and pays his bill.



Get them at your bank

Ask for descriptive booklet. If your bank is not yet supplied with "A. B. A." Cheques, write for information as to where they can be obtained in your vicinity.

Bankers Trust Company, New York

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Address _______________

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for membership in the Society.

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10-15 (Write your address)

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An attractive room—until the cracks came. Now it is unsightly and the work of repair will be uncertain because the base behind the plaster—cause of most of the trouble—will still be defective. Walls and ceilings do not crack if they are firmly "keyed" to the lath back of them.

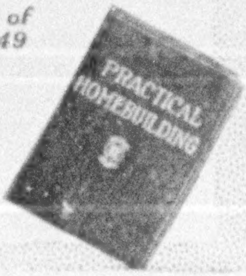
Kno-Burn

Expanded Metal Lath

is made with a mesh that imbeds itself entirely in the plaster before it sets. It is permanent because it is a metal lath.

"Practical Homebuilding," our latest booklet, explains how you can be sure of walls and ceilings of *lasting* smoothness. Send for it today.

Send ten cents to cover cost of mailing and ask for Booklet 849



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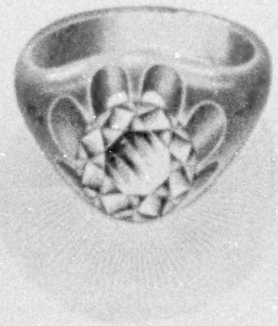
This 3/8 carat genuine diamond is of great brilliancy and perfectly cut.
Mounted in Tiffany style 14 k. solid gold setting. Our price, direct to you **$32**
If you can duplicate this ring for less than $50.00, send it back and money will be refunded.



1 carat, $95.00
This 1 carat genuine diamond is of great brilliancy and perfectly cut.
Mounted in men's tooth belcher 14 k. solid gold setting. Our price direct to you by mail . . **$95**
If you can duplicate this ring for less than $125.00, send it back and money will be refunded.

3½ carats, $566.00
This 3½ carat genuine diamond is of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14 k. solid gold setting. Money refunded if you can duplicate it for less than $700.00. Our price, direct to you by mail **$566**

Money refunded if not entirely satisfied

We refer you as to our reliability to any bank or newspaper in Boston

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Anglo-French Five Year 5% External Loan

THE JOINT AND SEVERAL OBLIGATION OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

DATED OCTOBER 15, 1915 INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL 15 AND OCTOBER 15 DUE OCTOBER 15, 1920

Both principal and interest payable in New York City in United States gold coin, without deduction for any present or future British or French taxes

Coupon bonds in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, which may be registered as to principal
Registered bonds in denominations of $1,000, $10,000 and $50,000 and authorized multiples
Coupon and registered bonds interchangeable.

Convertible, at the option of the holder, on any date not later than April 15, 1920, or (provided that notice be given not later than April 15, 1920) at maturity, par for par, into 15-25 Year Joint and Several 4½ per cent. Bonds of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the French Republic. Such 4½ per cent. bonds will be payable, principal and interest, in United States gold coin, in New York City, free from deduction for any present or future British or French taxes, will mature October 15, 1940, but will be redeemable, at par and accrued interest, in whole or in part, on any interest date not earlier than October 15, 1930, upon three months' notice.

A large amount of these bonds having already been withdrawn for investment, we, whose names appear below, offer, on behalf of a country-wide group of institutions and bankers, the unsold balance, subject to prior sale and change in price

PRICE 98 AND INTEREST, YIELDING NEARLY 5½ PER CENT.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange
Temporary bonds will be ready for delivery on or about October 29th exchangeable for the definitive bonds when prepared

ALABAMA

Anniston, First National Bank of Anniston
Birmingham, First National Bank
Otto Marx & Co.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, E. H. Rollins & Sons
San Francisco, E. H. Rollins & Sons
N. W. Halsey & Co.

COLORADO

Denver, Boettcher, Porter & Co.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport, Connecticut Nat'l Bank
First Bridgeport National Bank
Bridgeport Trust Co.
Hincks Bros. & Co.
Hartford, First National Bank
Hartford-Aetna National Bank
Phoenix National Bank
Conn. Trust and Safe Deposit Co.
State Bank and Trust Co.
Harris, Forbes & Co.
Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.
Lee, Higginson & Co.
Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler
Rhoades & Co.
New Haven, First National Bank
New Haven Bank, N. B. A.
Second National Bank
The Chas. W. Scranton Co.
White, Weld & Co.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, Munsey Trust Co.
W. B. Hibbs & Co.

GEORGIA

Atlanta, Trust Company of Georgia
Robinson - Humphrey - Wardlaw Co.

ILLINOIS

Chicago, Allerton, Greene & King
Breed, Elliott & Harrison
C. F. Childs & Co.
Curtis & Sanger
Hornblower & Weeks
Francis J. Johnston
Kean, Tayler & Co.
Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.
Lee, Higginson & Co.
Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
Wm. A. Read & Co.

Chicago (Cont.)
William Salomon & Co.
Spencer Trask & Co.
Stone & Webster
White, Weld & Co.

INDIANA

Evansville, Henning Chambers & Co.
James C. Wilson & Co.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, United States Trust Co.
Henning Chambers & Co.
James C. Wilson & Co.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, Hibernia Bank & Trust Co.
Interstate Trust & Banking Co.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Citizens National Bank
Merchants-Mechanics National Bank
National Bank of Commerce
Baltimore Trust Co.
Maryland Trust Co.
Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co.
Alexander Brown & Sons
Robert Garrett & Sons
Townsend Scott & Son

MAINE

Augusta, Granite National Bank
Augusta Trust Co.
Bangor, First National Bank
Kenduskeag Trust Co.
Merrill Trust Co.
Portland, Canal National Bank
Casco National Bank
First National Bank
Portland National Bank
Fidelity Trust Co.
Forrest City Trust Co.
Mercantile Trust Co.
Union Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
United States Trust Co.
Maynard S. Bird and Co.
H. M. Payson & Co.

MASSACHUSETTS

Attleboro, Attleboro Trust Co.
Boston, Fourth-Atlantic Nat'l Bank
Second National Bank
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
Commonwealth Trust Co.

Boston (Cont.).
New England Trust Co.
Adams & Co.
Baker, Ayling & Co.
Blake Bros. & Co.
Blodget & Co.
Wm. P. Bonbright & Co., Inc.
Bond & Goodwin
Brown Brothers & Co.
Curtis & Sanger
R. L. Day & Co.
Estabrook & Co.
Halsey & Co., Inc.
Hayden, Stone & Co.
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Jackson & Curtis
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
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F. S. Moseley & Co.
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Paine, Webber & Co.
Wm. A. Read & Co.
E. H. Rollins & Sons
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Tucker, Anthony & Co.
Townsend, Anthony & Tyson
H. C. Wainwright & Co.
White, Weld & Co.
Fall River, Massasoit Pocasset Nat'l Bank
Metacomet National Bank
Chace & Stafford
F. O. Dodge
G. M. Haffards & Co.
Fitchburg, Safety Fund Nat'l Bank
Lowell, Old Lowell National Bank
James M. Abbott & Co., Inc.
Lynn, Essex Trust Co.
New Bedford, First National Bank
Mechanics National Bank
Merchants National Bank
Newburyport, First National Bank
Merchants National Bank
Ocean National Bank
Pittsfield, Agricultural Nat'l Bank
Pittsfield National Bank
F. C. Peach
Salem, Naumkeag Trust Co.

$500,000,000
Anglo-French Five Year 5% External Loan

Springfield, Union Trust Co.
W. C. Simons
H. H. Skinner
Tifft Brothers & Co.
Taunton, Machinists Nat'l Bank
Taunton National Bank
Worcester, Bonney & Moore
Kinsley & Adams

MICHIGAN

Detroit, First and Old Detroit National Bank
Wm. P. Bonbright & Co., Inc.
Grand Rapids, Old National Bank
Michigan Trust Co.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis, First & Security National Bank
Northwestern National Bank
Scandinavian-American Nat'l Bank
St. Paul, First National Bank
Northwestern Trust Co.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, A. G. Edwards & Sons
Francis Bros. & Co.

NEBRASKA

Omaha, Burns, Brinker & Co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord, Mechanics National Bank
Dover, Strafford National Bank
Alonzo Elliott & Co.
Shontell & Varick

NEW JERSEY

Newark, J. S. Rippel

NEW YORK

Albany, First National Bank
National Commercial Bank
New York State National Bank
Union Trust Co.
Harris, Forbes & Co.
Spencer Trask & Co.
Binghamton, People's Trust Co.
Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo
Ford & Enos
Harris, Forbes & Co.
White, Weld & Co.
Elmira, Sawyer, Noble & Co.
Middletown, Merchants Nat'l Bank
New York City, J. P. Morgan & Co.
American Exchange Nat'l Bank
Bank of America
Bank of New York
Chemical National Bank
Chase National Bank
First National Bank
Hanover National Bank
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Irving National Bank
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William Salomon & Co.
J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Spencer Trask & Co.
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Rochester, Alliance Bank
Traders' Bank of Rochester
Security Trust Co.
Ford & Enos
Harris, Forbes & Co.
Syracuse, Ford & Enos
Troy, Troy Trust Co.
Harris, Forbes & Co.

OHIO

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First National Bank
Cleveland, The Bonbright-Herrick Co.
Harris, Forbes & Co.
Hayden, Miller & Co.
Otis & Co.
The Tillotson & Wolcott Co.
White, Weld & Co.
Columbus, Huntington Nat'l Bank
Dayton, City National Bank
Toledo, Second National Bank
Secor & Bell

OREGON

Portland, Hall & Lewis

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Bank of North America
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Corn Exchange National Bank
First National Bank
Fourth Street National Bank
Franklin National Bank
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Fidelity Trust Co.
Girard Trust Co.
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Western National Bank
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Pittsburgh Trust Co.
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RHODE ISLAND

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Pawtucket, Slater Trust Co.
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Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.
Bodell & Co.
Richardson & Clark
Wilson, Slade & Co.
Westerly, Washington Trust Co.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston, First National Bank
R. M. Marshall & Bro.
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TENNESSEE

Nashville, Fourth-First Nat'l Bank

VERMONT

Brattleboro, Brattleboro Trust Co.
Montpelier, Montpelier Nat'l Bank
Rutland, Clement National Bank

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Richmond, American National Bank
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Mechanics & Merchants National Bank
Merchants National Bank
National State & City Bank
Planters National Bank
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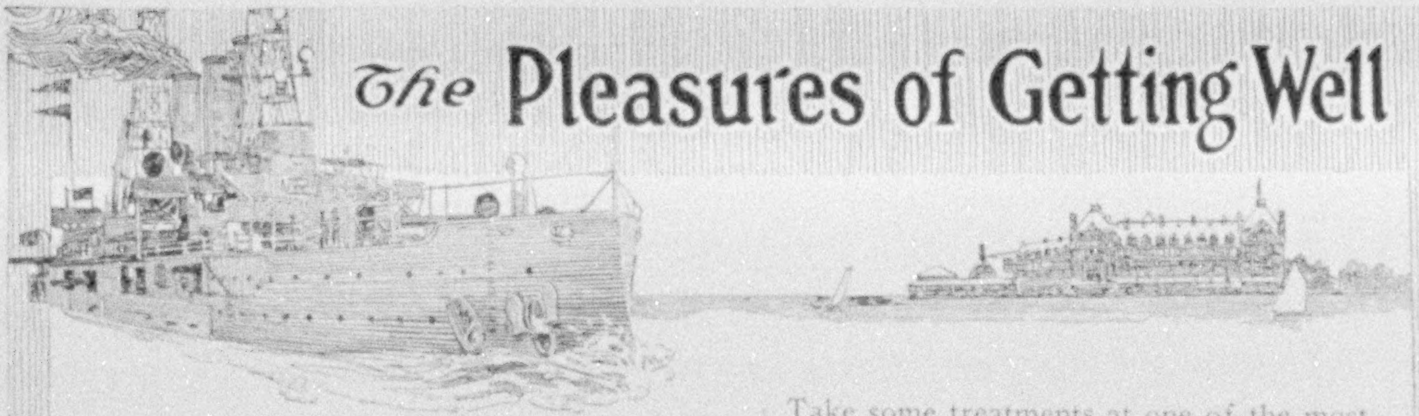
The Pleasures of Getting Well



Getting well isn't difficult if you go about it in the right way. It's natural to be well; so getting well is simply getting back to normal conditions, and ought to be a pleasurable experience.

Live for a while at one of the most comfortable, attractive resort hotels in America, easy of access and climatically just right all the year round.

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Drink a very valuable natural medicinal water, flowing free to you.

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And the only place in America where it is possible to do all these things is Hotel Chamberlin, at Old Point Comfort.

I'll be glad to send you a book which tells about many persons who have followed this programme and been "Cured"; also a complete description of our Treatments, the Hotel, the Climate, and the Medicinal Water, if you wish these, too,

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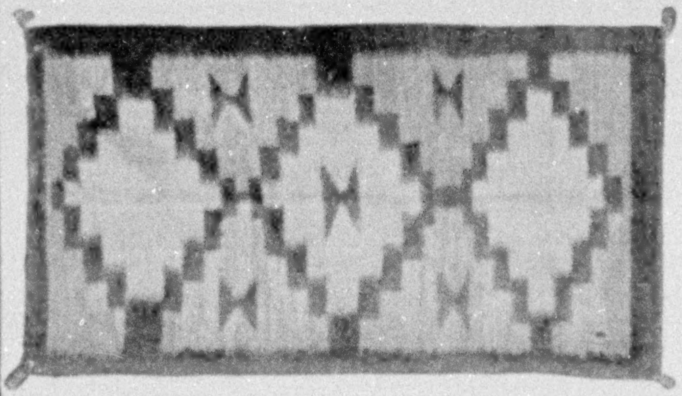

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My Navajo rugs are of splendid weaves and artistic designs. **No two are alike.** The colors in them will harmonize with the interior of any room. Genuine Navajo rugs grow more valuable every day, with the passing of the Indian race.

Sizes, 36" x 65" to 50" x 80", at $20, $30, and $40. Choice larger ones from $40 up.

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Descriptive booklet mailed upon request.

Reference, First National Bank.

BESS HARKEE, Hugo, Colorado.

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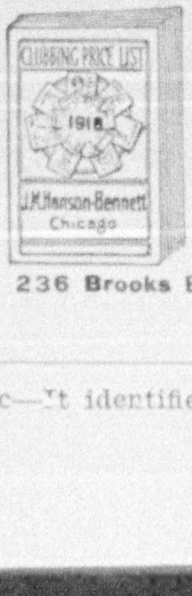

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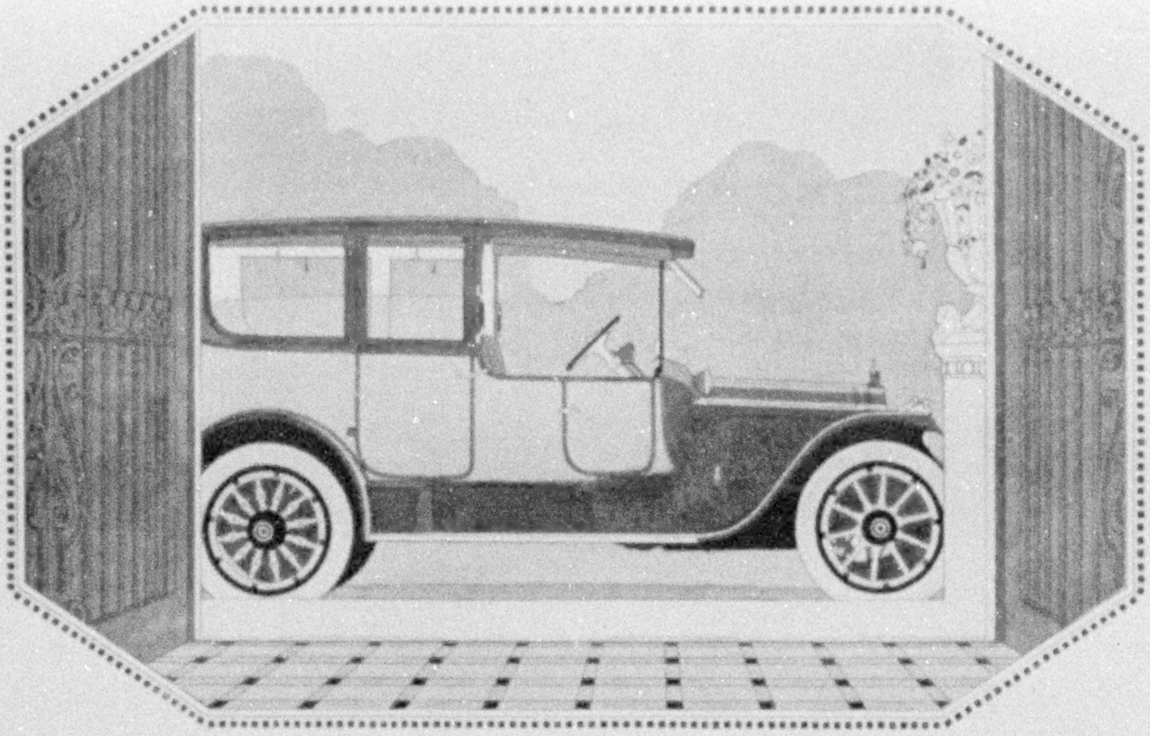


PUBLIC INTEREST

has assumed a new intensity wherever the

Packard TWIN-SIX

has been shown

MORE than 18,000 persons gave it their personal attention the first four days the car was exhibited in New York City, and its reception in other cities has been correspondingly notable.

It is the absorbing topic wherever engineers gather, and experts, skeptics and enthusiasts are alike in making it the current feature of motor car progress.

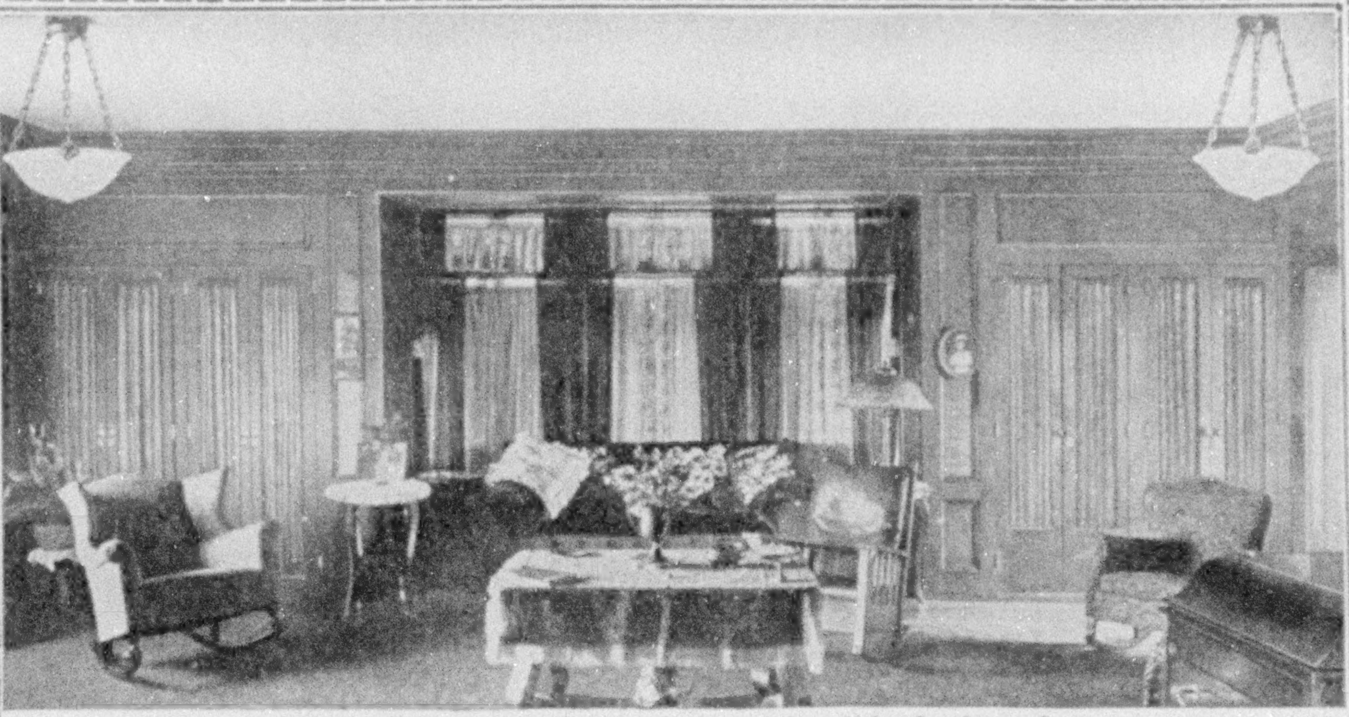
It is the logical development of the perfectly balanced "Six" into a lighter, more compact "Twelve" having a uniformity of torque and a smoothness of action hitherto unknown.

In every way it is representative of the company that has been awarded the GRAND PRIZE and the MEDAL OF HONOR at the *Panama-Pacific International Exposition.*

Packard maximum service qualities are embodied also in the new type chainless Packard trucks.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Ask the man who owns one



Alba Lighting Equipment in a Los Angeles home is beautiful and makes seeing easy.

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Is your light so bright that your eyes cannot look at it steadily, without blinking? Or so dim that you can't see well? Do your eyes—or your children's—tire easily when you read or study at night?

Then you need Better Light

Is your light best suited to your particular needs?

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Luxurious, but not glaring, in tne reception room or parlor?
Cosy in the living-room?
Lending slight emphasis to the table in the dining-room?
Good to read or study by in the library?
Where you need it most in the bedrooms?
Easy to shave by in the bathroom?
Without irritation in the children's rooms?
Easy to work by in the kitchen?

Good Light is largely a matter of the right globes, shades and fixtures, and a little knowledge. We will be glad to tell you how.

Get Alba Lighting Equipment

Alba softens light so that the eyes can use it without strain or irritation, and distributes it where it is needed to see by, read by or work by in comfort.

Alba also gives more light for the same cost or less current—money saved.

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2—Department Stores	4—Stores	6—Clubs	8—Banks	10—Hospitals	

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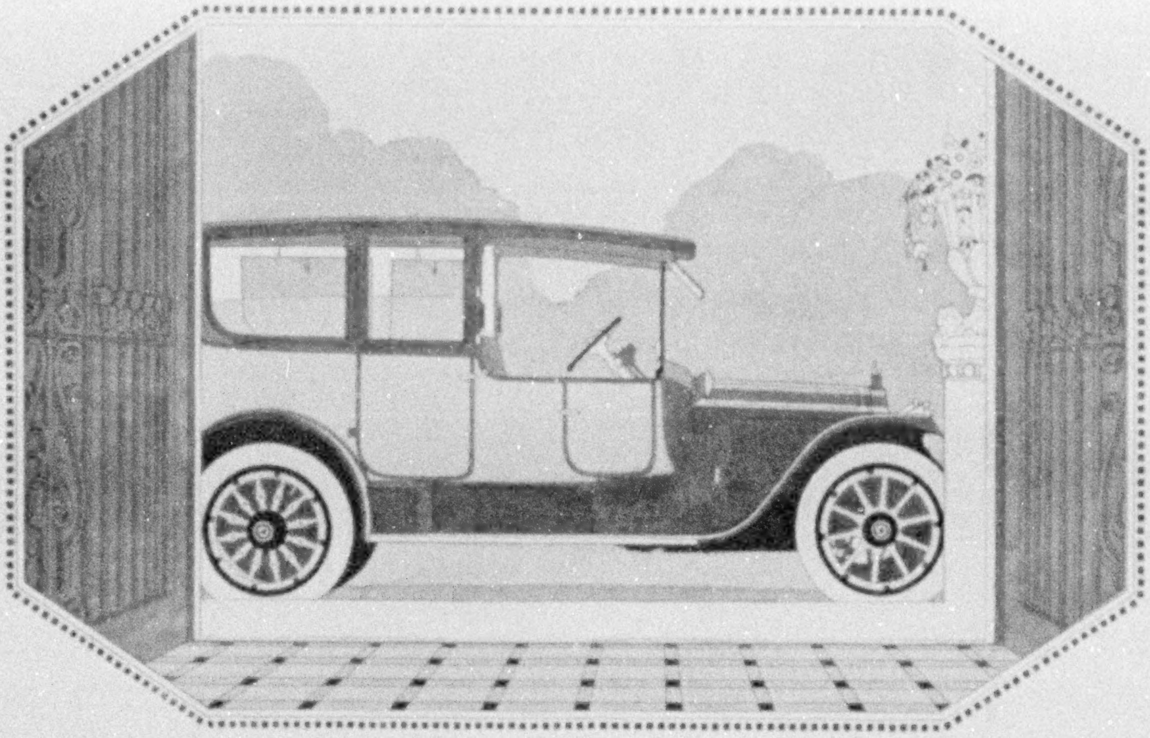

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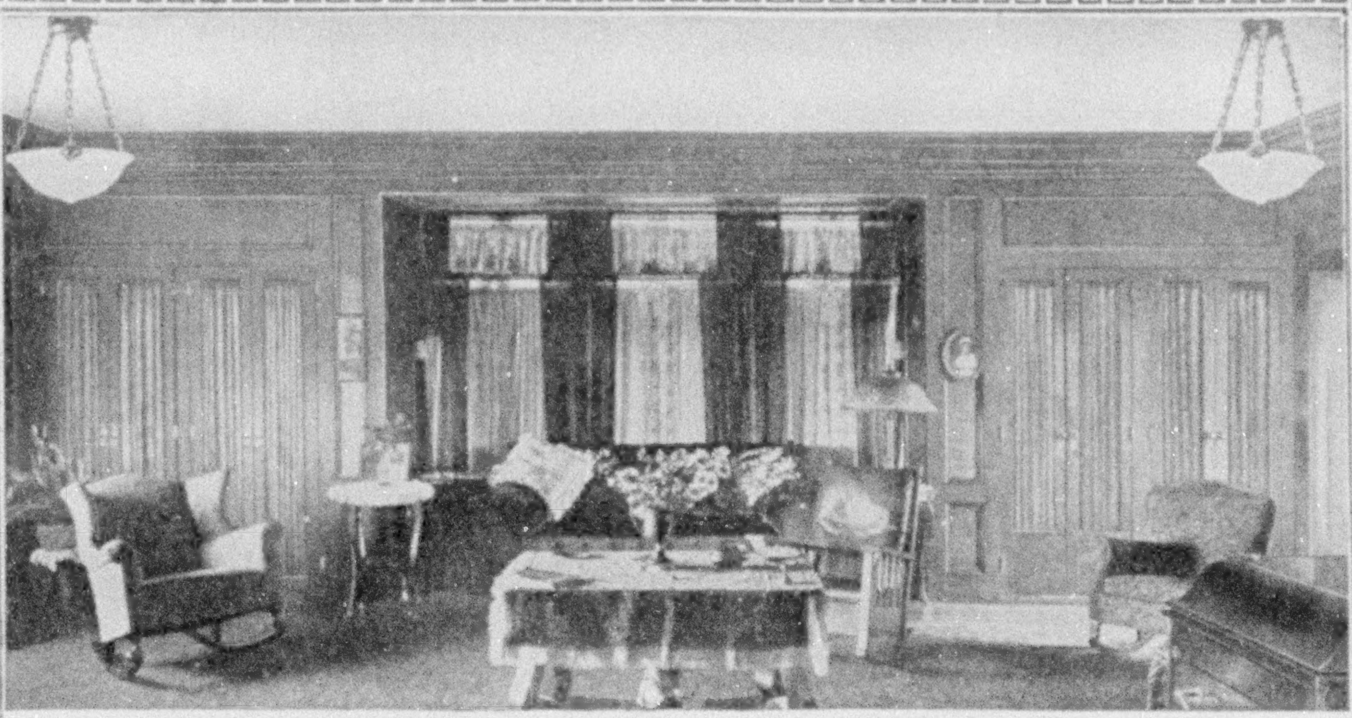

Alba Lighting Equipment in a Los Angeles home is beautiful and makes seeing easy.

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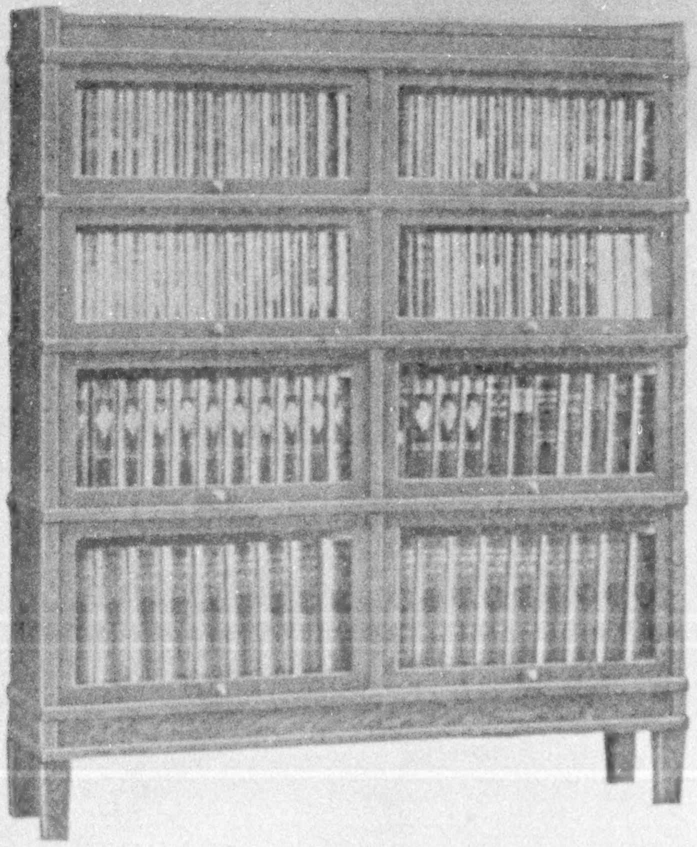

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